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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 10-11, 1982

Iraq, After Reverses in War, Is Said to Seek Aid in Egypt

By David B. Ottaway

CAIRO — In a development that could signal the start of an Egyp-tian reconciliation with the Arab world. Iraq has sent a delegation here to negotiate for Egyptian sup-port and arms following its reverses in the war with Iran, according to Egyptian and Western diplomatic sources.

The sources said an Iraqi mili-

tary and government delegation led by a "senior" official was here late in March for talks with Egyptian officials about the war. Egypt was said to have agreed to

continue selling ammunition and spare parts to Iraq, but results

other than that were not known. No publicity has been given to the visit in the state-controlled Egyp-

Analysts say Iran may be planning to push toward Baghdad. Page 2.

military spokesmen refused to comment on it. But none denied that it took place.

The Iraqi officials were believed to have comprised the highest-ranking Arab delegation to have visited Cairo since most Arab na-tions cut diplomatic relations with Egypt after President Anwar Sadat signed the peace treaty with Israel in March, 1979.

Estimate of U.S. Deficit Is Raised \$10.4 Billion

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration boosted its official projection of the 1983 budget defi-cit by more than \$10 billion Friday, from \$91.5 billion to \$101.9

The Office of Management and Budget also revised its deficit projection for the current fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, from \$98.6 billion, which would have been a record,

The revised fiscal 1983 deficit would have grown by about \$20

Negotiators are reported close to a U.S. budget compromise. Page 3.

billion more had the Reagan administration taken into account recent trends suggesting that the U.S. economy is in a deeper and longer recession than had been expected, government sources said.

However, the president's chief economic advisers decided to stick with an optimistic forecast of a strong business rebound later this

The budget office conceded that the latest deficit projections are tions contained in February's budget and do not reflect the administration's latest reading of the

Comment From Democrats

A spokesman for the Democratic-controlled House Budget Committee said the updated estimate was "a significant step toward reality, but the actual 1983 deficit under their program will be between \$120 billion and \$130 billion" because of the continued slide in the

The spokesman, who did not want his named used, said that the administration was still unwilling to release the more accurate figures, but "at least they have admitted that the deficit is going over \$100 billion, which is a psychologi-cal threshold."

At the start of his presidency, Mr. Reagan promised to hold this year's deficit under \$50 billion and balance the budget by 1984 or ear-

PEKING — Japan has emerged as an important mediator in head-

ing off a rupture in U.S.-Chinese

relations over the question of American arms sales to Taiwan.

ton groping for a compromise,

there is mounting pressure on Ja-pan to act as mediator. The Chi-

nese threaten to downgrade its

Liao Chengzhi, deputy chairman of the National People's Congress,

U.S. ties if the sale goes through.

With both Peking and Washing-

Regan and Murray L. Weidenbaum, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said recently that they did not think the econo-

my would perform as well as the White House had hoped when it put together the February budget. The revision is likely to intensify efforts to draft a bipartisan plan to reduce the deficit — the focus of secret negotiations between Congress and the White House during recent weeks.

Administration officials have acknowledged privately that, under current economic conditions and without any budget savings by Congress, the 1983 deficit could top \$180 billion

The official deficit forecast of \$101.9 billion assumes a strong economic recovery this summer and approval by Congress of all \$56 billion in proposed savings outlined in President Reagan's February budget document. This is considered by many members of Congress as an overly optimistic

Congressional estimates based on weaker economic activity conclude that the president's budget savings would produce a deficit of \$120 billion for 1983.-

The changes announced Friday were due largely to revised esties of outlays and recent presidential decisions. The administration had indicated earlier that the deficit would rise to at least \$96.4

Proposed spending in 1983 would rise \$9.4 billion from February's estimate to \$767 billion, while revenues would decline \$1 billion to \$665.1 billion.

About half of the \$10.4-billion deficit increase resulted from farm support payments that were more than expected. Interest payments on the government's growing debt, now more than \$1 trillion, was es-timated to rise \$1.1 billion more.

Mr. Reagan's recent proposal to promote economic development in the Caribbean by relaxing trade restrictions and extending investment tax credits to Puerto Rico will increase 1983 spending by \$100 million and reduce projected receipts by \$700 million, the ad-

Japan Emerging as Key Mediator

In U.S.-Chinese Rift Over Taiwan

Treasury Secretary Donald T. ministration said.

Some reports said the Iraqi dele-gation had met with President Hosni Mubarak, but this could not There have been indications that

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the visit could be part of a larger diplomatic effort by the moderate Arab Gulf states and Iraq to engineer Egypt's return to the Arab fold after the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinzi on April 25.

A diplomat from a Gulf country who is familiar with secret contacts who is taminar with secret contacts taking place between Egypt and the Arab Gulf governments said several of these nations, reportedly including Sandi Arabia and Iraq, had indicated they were ready to upgrade their diplomatic representation in Cairo after the withdraw-

The diplomat said this might at first fall short of restoring full dip-lomatic relations and sending back ambassadors but would nonethe-less signal the willingness of the Arab Gulf states to deal openly

A similar Arab signal came from a recent meeting of foreign minis-ters in Kuwait. Egypt was allowed to send a delegation to the meeting, and this was the first time that an Arab government that had severed diplomatic ties with Egypt allowed a Cairo delegation into its

During the conference, Esmat Abdel Meguid, who is Egypt's chief representative to the United Nations, called upon the group to accept as its policy the "simultaneous and reciprocal recognition" by Israel and the Palestinian people of each other. The proposal was rejected ca-

tegorically by the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization delegation, Farouk Kaddoumi, and later by Algeria, Syria and Southern Yemen.

This reaction as well as the conference's condemnation of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the Camp David accords seem to indicate that Egypt faces more dif-ficulties before it is accepted again by other Arabs.

Earlier Sales

Beyond its need for ammunition ther materiel, it was not proceedy clear what Iraq hoped to tion to Cairo. President Sadat began selling Iraq ammunition and spare parts about a year ago, and since then Egypt has regularly pro-vided the Iraqis with similar war equipment on the same cash-andcarry basis.

One report said the Iraqis had sked for planes and tanks. The Egyptians were said to have refused the request in order to avoid doing anything that might aggravate the fighting.

> The war was reportedly a major topic of debate at a meeting Mr. Mubarak held with top aides March 31. After the meeting, Osama Baz, a presidential adviser, told reporters Egypt had sent no officers or troops to aid the Iraqis, but he confirmed that aumunition had been sent. Mr. Baz added, however, that Egypt had not increased the amount because of the reverses suffered recently by Iraq,

Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez was surrounded by journalists as he returned to Buenos Aires from Washington. He said Thursday that the chances of war with Britain were "fading."

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. leaving London for Argentina on Friday. The man at his left was not identified.

Haig Leaves; U.K. Sticks To Demand

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. flew to Buenos Aires on Friday to tell leaders of Argentina's military government that Britain will not retreat from its demand that Argentina withdraw all forces from the Falk-Mr. Haig left London after about six hours of talks with Prime

Minister Margaret Thatcher and other British government leaders.

Diplomatic sources in London suggested that Britain was willing to settle for some form of British administration rather than continuing sovereignty over the Falk-lands, provided Argentina withdrew its forces first and the sovereignty settlement was acceptable to the 1,800 residents of the is-

The sources said this should leave Mr. Haig room for maneuver in his talks with the Argentine government of Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri.

"It is absolutely essential in our view that Argentina withdraws from the Falklands," a government source said. "When we have re-established British administration, we will be in a better position to go into a diplomatic solution." At a stopover in Dakar, Senegal,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

EEC Prohibits Sales of Arms To Argentina

BRUSSELS — The 10 members of the European Economic Community have placed an embargo on arms sales to Argentina to protest the invasion of the Falkland Is-lands, EEC diplomats said Friday. Several of Britain's Western European allies had enacted individual embargoes during the past few days. The action Friday extended the ban to the other members.

The embargo was made into an official Common Market position at a meeting of senior civil servants from the 10 foreign ministries, the diplomats said. No formal an-

nouncement was issued.
In addition, market officials met
to consider possible restrictions on trade and export credits to Argen-

Before the joint decision was revealed, Argentina had summoned the ambassadors of West Germany, France and Italy to express displeasure with their arms embar-

'Great Solidarity'

The major Western European arms supplying nations — Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy and West Germany — announced a ban on military sales to Argentina earlier in the week. Friday's decision also brought in Denmark, Greece, Ireland and Luxembourg, the other four members of the trade bloc.

An official of one of the delegations said of the meeting here: "The atmosphere was one of great solidarity with Britain and support for the United Nations resolu-

This was a reference to a UN Security Council resolution calling for withdrawal of Argentina's forces from the Falklands and a peaceful solution to its claims to the islands. The Common Market imported \$1.7 billion in goods from Argenti-

na and exported \$2.2 billion to that country in 1980, the last full year for which figures were availgoods sold in the 10 countries con-

sisted of food and live animals. More than half the European goods sold in Argentina were machines and transportation equip-

An Argentine Foreign Ministry communique said before the EEC embargo was made known: "The Argentine government lamented statements made by the European Economic Community and the respective governments that, ignoring essential aspects of the probcomplicate the possibilities for honorable and fruitful negotia-

It urged officials "to maintain the necessary moderation and im-

in Buenos Aires, the government ordered a general mobiliza-tion of nearly 100,000 reservists Friday to counter Britain's an-nouncement that it will sink any Argentine ship coming within 200 miles of the islands beginning Monday. Bulletins read over radio stations told reservists to report to their units. Hundreds of volunteers

signed up for duty.

A partial callup of the reserves was announced Wednesday, but the men were told to stand by for further orders. Friday's announcement affected all young Argentines who performed their obligatory military service last year and includes almost 100,000 men, mili-

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tary sources said. In the capital, hundreds of men of all ages lined up outside the De-fense Ministry to volunteer for military service. There were similar

lines in other Argentine cities. A Vow to Fight

President Leopoldo Galtieri vowed that Argentina would fight to keep the islands, which are 400 miles off the coast. Argentina seized the colony last

week after years of disputing Britain's 150-year-old control of the islands.

zone would extend 200 miles in every direction from the Falk-lands. Defense Minister John Nott said British forces would "shoot first" at any Argentine ship that vi-olated the zone. A British armada of about 40 warships is scheduled to arrive in the South Atlantic in about two weeks, but nuclear submarines could arrive in the area

. Responding to British state ments, Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli said Friday that "Argentina will not accept pressures of any kind, and if our armed forces are attacked we will respond with corresponding energy and efficiency."

Throughout Thursday, transport planes flew to the Falklands from Comodoro Rivadavia, a port on the mainland, in a constant stream, depositing troops and arms on the islands.

In Washington, the U.S. Defense Department sent a "special warning" to U.S. merchant ships not to sail within 200 nautical miles of the Falklands.

British Community in Argentina Is Increasingly Nervous

But Anglo-Argentines, Despite Divided Loyalties, Tend to Back Claim to Falklands At the turn of the century, more

than 80 percent of foreign invest-ment in Argentina was British. The British built the railroads, opened

up unsettled areas, bought most of the country's beef and wool and established schools, clubs and

sports, such as soccer and polo,

that are popular among Argentines

The influence is part of a love-

By Edward Schumacher

New York Times Service **BUENOS AIRES** — Argentina's large and influential British community is growing increasingly un-easy as the crisis over the Falkland

Islands continues.

The British naval attache's home was bombed Monday. There were no injuries, but it was one in

hate relationship the Argentines feel for the British. They are Eng-lish manners in clothes and furninervous about their personal safety; some are keeping their children at home; some are quietly leaving ture. But they resent what they see as English colonial influences. the country, as the British govern ment has advised. Gen. Alfredo Saint-Jean, minister of the interior, has said that the British community in Argentina will continue "to enjoy all the guarantees that they have always enjoyed in this country." Archibald B. Norman, editor of

From Agency Dispatches
VATICAN CITY — Pope

fasting for Lent, also walked shoeless through the vast nave of St. Peter's in a solemn prayer service and kissed a crucifix.

It was the third consecutive Good Friday that John Paul

Meanwhile, in Jerusalem, thousands of Christian pilgrims, many weighed down by route through the twisting al-leyways of the old city that, according to tradition, Jesus took to his crucifizion.

Israeli troops and police took

meantime, continue speaking English, often with an antiquated British accent, and leading an English life style of cricket, flouncy dresses and high tea. Some go back several genera-tions; they find themselves with di-

The Anglo-Argentines, in the

vided loyalties over the Argentine seizure of the Falklands. A con-sensus emerging from talks with about a dozen of these people is that they support the Argentine

Richard D. Sibbald, a wine mer-

chant, said, "I've lived from both chant, said, "I've lived from both sides and I'm glad the government took the measures it did."

Many of the expatriates agree.

Mr. Norman said, "I think the British government is behaving extremely foolishly.

tremely foolishly.

"There are \$400 million in British investments here and it is not worth risking that for the sake of a few ungrateful islanders whose best interest would be to be Argen-

Nonetheless, part of their con-cern is that the Argentines will not understand that.

Pope Hears Good Friday **Confessions**

John Paul II, wearing the black mantle of priests, began a day of Good Friday activities by hearing confessions of 25 worshipers at St. Peter's Basilica. The pope, looking thin after

Later, John Paul carried a simple wooden cross in the traditional Way of the Cross procession through the ruins of ancient Rome.

has carried out the unusual ceremony of hearing confessions as though he were a parish

up guard positions on rooftops and intersections.



John Paul II prepares to hear confessions at St. Peter's.

INSIDE

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Sea-Law Meetings

The United States and a score of other nations begin private meetings that are regarded as the make-or-break negotiations at the conference writing rules for the seas. Page 2.

Nuclear Debate

in the new call for an allied pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons in Europe and the movement for a freeze on nuclear arsenals. there are signs that the United States is moving toward the first major debate of nuclear policy in more than a decade. Page 3.

El Salvador

An attempt to form a new government in El Salvador appeared on the point of col-lapse as discussions recessed for Easter with members of the ruling Christian Demo-cratic Party talking about going into opposition. Page 3.

told a visiting delegation of Japa-nese publishers and editors Thurs-day that Japan should play a great-er role in improving U.S.-Chinese

Mr. Liao's remark, reported by Japanese sources, indirectly confirmed diplomatic and unofficial Chinese reports that Japan has played a key role in keeping the Americans and Chinese from breaking off talks over the arms sales dispute in recent weeks.

The growing mediatory role played by Japan reflects the urgen-cy of the search for a way out of

A significant deterioration in Peking-Washington ties would cause "extreme discomfort on the part of the Japanese, who might be forced to choose between the United States or China," a senior Westem diplomat said.

Japan, which has extensive political economic and cultural ties with both countries, clearly does not wish to see a situation develop that could force it to choose between friends. A recent meeting between the

new Chinese ambassador to Japan

and the chief Cabinet secretary of

the Japanese government was seen

as part of Tokyo's mediation effort

Possible Time Limit Peking maintains Taiwan is a province of China and the United States is interfering in China's internal affairs by selling weapons to the Nationalist-controlled island. The United States believes it has a commitment to the safety of

Taiwan, which is an old ally. China has said it might be will-ing to accept a time limit for end-ing the sales but threatened that long-term sales would end in

On Thursday, spokesmen for both the U.S. Embassy and the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued "no comments" on the talks regarding President Reagan's reportant decision to press chead this ed decision to press ahead this month with a \$60-million military spare parts deal to Taiwan.

"I've been told not to give out any information on anything," U.S. Ambassador Arthur W. Hum-

Solidarity Leader Calls For Fight Against Ban

By Michael Dobbs Washington Post Service WARSAW - A senior leader of Poland's suspended Solidarity trade union called Friday for "a

difficult and uncompromising fight to counter what he said was a danger of a legal ban on the movement by the authorities. Zbigniew Bujak, the leader of Solidarity's Warsaw branch who escaped detention after the imposition of martial law on Dec. 13, said that various signs, including the disbanding of the Polish journal-ists' association and the dismissal of democratically elected university rectors, raised the possibility that Solidarity itself would be de-

clared illegal. Mr. Bujak, who signed the message in his capacity as a member of Solidarity's 18-man decision-making presidium, had until now favoted a cautious approach to the martial-law authorities. Copies of the three-paragraph message were

here through trusted intermediar-

resignation on Wednesday of the rector of Warsaw University. Henryk Samsonowicz A respected professor of medieval history, Mr. Samsonowicz had earlier come

sent a telegram Wednesday to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher saying "no animosity has been shown towards the community by the population as a whole" urging her "to seek a peaceful solution and give due consideration to the strong British presence in Ar-

Threats Recalled

ties to Britzin are, nevertheless,

Others recalled the threats,

bassador, Anthony Williams, left

'Anglo-Argentines'

gentines," people born in Argenti-na who either still hold British

passports or retain strong cultural links with Britain, according to

British officials.

The British Embassy had been

Many of the 50,000 persons with

a series of small but increasing anti-British incidents, including the breaking of windows in British schools, occasional hostility in the streets and telephone threats against British institutions.

The delivery of the English-lan-guage Buenos Aires Herald was suspended Wednesday by the newspaper and magazine distribu-tor's union "for its defense of British interests," according to a union

The British Community Council

an English-language business mag-azine, the Review of the River Plate, said, "That may be his intention, but if people here get angry, he might change his mind." bombs and disappearances during the conflict between the military and leftist terrorists in the mid Britain and Argentina have bro-ken off relations. The British am-

Mr. Bujak's message said, in part: "A difficult and uncompro-

such recent events as the forced into conflict with Warsaw authorities and was stripped of his party

relayed to Western correspondents

Wednesday, two days earlier than the Argentine government ordered.
Only four British diplomats are mising fight for our union is the moral and statutory duty of all Solidarity members. We will have being left behind to form a Britishinterest section within the Swiss to undertake such a fight. To unionists in other countries who have always shown us friendship and help: When the time of this fight comes, use all means at your dis-posal to grant us support." at the center of a community of about 7,500 businessmen and their The toughening in his position appeared in part to result from families on short-term contracts, about 10,000 long-term expatriates and as many as 50,000 "Anglo-Ar-

The Anglo-Argentines are a curious community, holdovers from an era when "the Argentine," as they still call it, was practically a member of the Commonwealth. It was not clear whether Mr. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service

on the Iranian-Iraqi border about 100 miles (160 kilometers) north-

east of Baghdad may be planning a

push toward that city, in the view

of military analysts in Washington

and Western Europe.
These forces are in Qasr-i-Shir-

in, the Iranian border town that

the Iraqis captured at the begin-

ning of the war in September, 1980, and that the Iranians took

A successful Iranian move onto

Iraqi territory, the analysts say.

could bring the war to an end, with

the Iraqis withdrawing from the

areas of Iran they have occupied.

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON — Despite in-creasing criticism of President

Reagan's even-handed approach to the British-Argentine dispute over the Falkland Islands. U.S. officials

insist that it offers the best hope of averting an explosion that could

do incalculable harm to the inter-

Since Monday, when Mr. Reagan said, "We're friends of both sides," there has been much

criticism questioning the wisdom and propriety of U.S. failure to

speak out more in support of Brit-ain, the administration's staun-

chest ally in Europe.
The columnists, editorial writers

and cartoonists taking shots at the president have found considerable

ammunition in the fact that Argen-

tina is controlled by a military dic-tatorship that has been widely de-

nounced for human rights viola-

tions and that sought to settle the

Falklands issue by occupying the

The U.S. strategy, which centers on Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.'s effort at an "honest

By John Morrison

MOSCOW — A senior Soviet agricultural expert has said that the Soviet Union, which is expected to

import a record 42 million ton of

which has had its third consecutive

poor grain harvest, were deeply

rooted and would take years to

secret, but the U.S. Department of

Agriculture has estimated a vield

of 175 million tons. Foreign ex-

The size of the 1981 harvest is

islands through force.

ests of all three countries.

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back late last year.

NEW YORK - Iranian forces

Cattle Fodder

He said, however, that too much grain was being used as cattle fodder, and that a decisive change was needed in the structure of grain production and imports. Such a change could help the

er of grain, but that could happen only when the country reorganized sowing patterns to grow different crops in areas where soil and weather conditions were suitable This has been frustrated by a lack of facilities to market and transport produce between regions.

Mr. Tikhonov said that one-fifth of the annual crop of grain, fruit and vegetables was lost during harvesting, transport and storage.

More losses were caused, he said, by overcentralization of processing plants and unreliable farm equipment. Many types of farm

6r 1911 rue Dounou, PARIS Just tell the toxi driver 'sank roe doe noo' or Folkenturm Str. 9, Munich jor victory recently, but at that point Baghdad is about 200 miles

Iran Is Expected to Push to Baghdad

Revival of Tehran's Forces and Iraq's Inflexible Tactics Are Seen as Crucial

Intelligence reports reaching North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries from Iran point to two striking developments that could have a profound effect on the chances of an Iranian push.

These are the revival of Iranian military power, sparked to a con-siderable degree by the use of U.S.made weapons, particularly heli-copter gunships, and the failure of the Iraqi command to depart from strict Soviet military doctrine and provide a more mobile and flexible defense.

A British source said that Iraq

had begun the war with significant military and political advantages: principally in the oil-producing province of Khuzistan south of Qasr-i-Shirin. The Iranians were close to civil war, the armed services had been hit hard by executions and deser-The Iranians are also near the border in Khuzistan west of Dez-ful, an area where they won a ma-

U.S. Hopes Even-Handed Strategy

official as an attempt to be "quiet and effective rather than moralistic

The administration hopes to

defuse the crisis before it reaches

the point where a clash is inevita-ble and the United States will be

forced to choose sides between two

countries that it considers import-

That choice could still prove unavoidable. But U.S. officials are

quick to point out that, for the

moment, both Britain and Argenti-na, which view the United States

as the only country in a position to play a successful mediating role, have tacitly endorsed Mr.

toward one side or the other.

Can Avert Clash Over Falklands

and ineffective."

ant to its goals.

These weaknesses helped to explain, he said, the apparent ease with which the Iraqi forces smashed across the frontier and spilled into Khuzistan in a series of quick victories. But there was a serious failure to exploit the early gains, and the British informant said he believed that overconfidence in the Iraqi high command

Helicopter Maneuverability

Other sources, among them Anthony H. Cordesman, a Woodrow Wilson fellow at Princeton and an authority on the Middle East, point out that the early fighting revealed some serious weaknesses in Iraqi training and equipment.

Reports from the battlefronts in recent weeks say that the U.S.-made helicopters flown by the Iranians and used as gunships in support of the infantry proved more

Iraq. Many of the Iranian pilots, a Pentagon source said, received their flight training in the United The Iraqi Air Force, at the start

of the war made up almost exclusively of Soviet-made lighters and bombers, proved ineffective in the important role of supporting the ground forces. Mr. Cordesman and other analysts said that they believed that this was a result of insufficient training in cooperation with the army. U.S. and other NATO sources

also say that they believe that Iraq's failure to exploit its early gains resulted from an almost slav-ish adherence to the Soviet military doctrine that was the basis for the services' training. Under Soviet doctrine, junior commanders are forbidden to take the initiative, even when there is a clear opportunity for a breakthrough, unless the operation is approved by a senior commander

As a result of the Iraqi failure to exploit the early gains, the Iranians had time to rebuild their forces, particularly the army, to move in fresh troops from as far away as the frontier with Pakistan and to rebuild the officer corps gradually. At the same time, the army came to terms with the Revolutionary Guards, and in the recent offensive the two forces cooperated well, ac-cording to intelligence reports.

Meanwhile, the Iranian Air Force, which probably had less

than half of its combat aircraft op-erational when Iraq attacked, had time to reorganize, recruit, and prepare a strategy for combating

Neither side has used bombing extensively in the war. But U.S. and British air sources believe that, generally, Iranian attacks have been the more effective. Iraqi fighter pilots, although courageous, have shown little skill in re-pelling Iranian attacks, especially when the bombers are escorted by

U.S.-built F-4s and F-5s. The Iranian Navy was the only Iranian service that was ready for war. It was larger and better trained than Iraq's and from the early days of the war commanded the waters of the Gulf. As a result, Basra Iraq's main oil port, has been virtually closed and recently has been shelled by Iranian arti-

Battlefield Decision

LONDON (Reuters) — Iran's chief justice, Ayatollah Moussavi Ardabili, told a peace mission from the World Islamic Congress on Friday that the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq must be decided on the battlefield. Tehran radio

Haig Leaves; U.K. Sticks To Demand

(Continued from Page 1) on Friday, Mr. Haig told reporters he had found a resolute atmosphere in London. He said be hoped the problem could be resolved under United Nations Resolution 502, which called for a diplomatic solution and for Argentina

"The hours before us are difficult ones because the problems are extremely complex," he said.

Mr. Haig was scheduled to return to Washington Saturday after

to withdraw from the islands.

his three-day mission to London and Buenos Aires on behalf of President Reagan. U.S. officials said Mr. Haig had no plans to return to London after seeing the Argentine leaders.

In Washington on Thursday, Colombia, Ecuador and Costa

Rica proposed that the Organiza-tion of American States try to mediate, but only after Mr. Haig returned. In Buenos Aires on Thursday.

Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Méndez expressed "great faith" that a peaceful solution could be reached. But he said that, if negotiations failed, Argentina was ready to "repei any attack."

"We are going to listen attentively to Secretary Haig, but we are ready to repel any attack if the talks fail, which would not be any fault of ours," he said after a meeting with the ruling three-man military junta and the defense minis-

Mr. Costa Mendez had said Thursday that he thought the threat of war with Britain over the Falklands was "fading," but he predicted that a considerable diplomatic effort would be needed to resolve the dispute.

After talking in London with Mrs. Thatcher. Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and Defense Minister John Nott, Mr. Haig said it was too soon to say whether he thought his efforts could avert a war. British government sources said

Mrs. Thatcher made two points to Mr. Haig. One concerned the "depth of intense feeling in the United Kingdom, the country and Parliament," about the Falklands issue. The second was the idea that the crisis "not only concerns the Falklands, which is serious enough, but also the question of aggression against a free people, which has enormous implications for the Western world. Dictators

cannot get away with this." Mr. Haig said he was "im-pressed by the determination" of the British government.

He particularly pleased the British when he referred in his arrival statement to Britain being "the United States' closest ally and friend." Some British officials had said privately that they were displeased with statements from Washington indicating that the Reagan administration considered U.S. relations with Argentina and Britain to be equal.



TURKISH ENVOY SHOT — Ottawa police seek clues after Kemalettin Kani Gungor, 50, the Turkish commercial counselor in Canada, was shot and seriously injured. He was found unconscious in his car near his home in Ottawa on Thursday. The shooting was claimed by the Beirut-based Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia.

Killers Used Same Gun On 2 Envoys in Paris

PARIS - Police experts said Friday that terrorists used the same Czechoslovak 7.65mm pistol to kill an Israeli diplomat last week

and a U.S. Embassy military attaché in January. The findings of ballistic experts appeared to bear out the belief of

investigators that the killers were members of a terrorist network operating in the French capital. The conclusion of the experts

members of the gang have various

nationalities. The woman who shot Yacov Barsimantov, the Israeli Embassy attaché, last Saturday at point-blank range was described by his family, which witnessed the murder, as being of European origin. A portrait drawn by police pictured the assassin as a short woman in her 20s with a strong build.

The man who shot and killed the U.S. Embassy assistant military attaché, Lt. Col. Charles R. Ray, on Jan. 18 was described by witnesses as a man with distinct "Middle Eastern" features.

The police said that the weapon used to kill Mr. Barsimantov and Ray was a Czechoslovak 7.65mm CZ-type pistol. In both cases the killers used West German-produced Geco bullets.

The CZ gun, first produced in 1926, is often used international terrorist gangs.

The same type of pistol, but apparently not the same weapon, was used in the failed assassination attack in Paris on the U.S. charge d'affaires, Christian Chapman, in November, and in the slaying of a Syrian opposition politician, Salah Bitar, in July, 1980. Claim by Groups

A group calling itself The Move-ment of Arab Revolutionary Brigades announced in Beirut that it was responsible for Col. Ray's murder. The group also said it was behind the machine-gunning April l of an Israeli Embassy annex in Another previously unknown

group, the Armed Lebanese Revo-lutionary Faction, claimed in Beirut that one of its members had, shot Mr. Barsimantsov. The Israeli authorities hate

blamed the Palestine Liberation Organization, which denied any in-

Israel's armed forces chief of staff, Gen. Raphael Evtan, asserted that Mr. Barsimantov murdered by a small, marginal organization acting under PLO tu-torship to which has been entrustand exculpate the Palestinians.

Solidarity Leader Issues Call For Resistance to Ban Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

Samsonowicz's resignation presaged a general ideological purge of academic life, which he, together with other university rectors, had successfully been resisting. But the case has obviously alarmed Solidarity leaders such as Mr. Bujak who regard it as a forewarning of the steps the government is prepared to take unless challenged at the outset.

Along with other trade unions and professional organizations, Solidarity was only suspended not banned — under martial law regulations. Its future is now the subject of a debate from which its own supporters have largely been excluded. Discussion has centered on whether the union should be abolished permanently or allowed to operate under stringent political restrictions.

Underground Debate

Within the Polish establishment, there are differing opinions about the future of trade unions. But the ease with which the journalists' association was disbanded in March and replaced by a new organization loyal to the regime may have encouraged the faction in the lead-ership that favors a total settling of accounts with Solidarity.

The debate within the government-controlled media on what to do with Solidarity has been mirrored by a similar debate in the underground press over the best form of resistance to martial law.

An example of the discussion has reportedly been supplied by Jacek Kuron, the dissident leader of the banned Self-Defense Committee (KOR) and one of Solidarity's leading theorists, who apparently managed to smuggle his contribution out of Warsaw's Bialoleka prison, where he is interned.

Mr. Kuron's purported opinions appeared in the latest edition of Solidarity's Warsaw weekly, Tygodnik Mazowsze, dated March

Egyptian Aide Promoted United Press Internation

CAIRO - President Hosni Mubarak has promoted his defense minister, Lt. Gen. Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala, to the rank of field marshal, the highest in the army, according to a presidential decree published Friday. Gen. Abu Ghazala also is commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

February.
The underground newspaper quoted Mr. Kuron as predicting a danger of widescale disturbances over the coming weeks, in reaction to political repression and eco-nomic deprivation. This in turn, he warned, could lead to a collapse in the government's authority and a Soviet invasion.

The only way to avoid such a catastrophe, in Mr. Kuron's view, is to create a tightly organized resistance movement with an efficient information network. Such a movement should prepare for a showdown with the authorities by "a simultaneous offensive" again all the centers of power and infor-

same theme by Mr. Bujak. In that article, which was probably written at the end of March, Mr. Bujak said he did not believe that a showdown would solve anything. In-deed, he said, there was a danger that it would provoke still greater repression and foreign interven-

different social groups would em-ploy different methods of protest.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Israeli Sees No Attack on Lebanon

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Labor Party secretary Haim Bar-Lev, who is a former army chief of staff, said Friday that the current situation in Lebanon does not warrant a full-scale Israeli attack against the Palestine Liberation Organization there.

The Israeli Army, Mr. Bar-Lev said in an interview on Radio Israel should attack only if the quiet along Israel's northern border is broken or if the Syrian Army moves into the border salient controlled by Christian Lebanese militias led by Maj. Saad Haddad.

Mr. Bar-Lev's comments attracted widespread attention here because he was a participant in an unusual meeting Tuesday between Prime Minister Menachem Begin and leaders of his Likud coalition and leaders of the opposition Labor Party.

The meeting gave rise to speculation that Mr. Begin was seeking bipartisan support for a military operation in Lebanon after the murder last Saturday in Paris of an Israeli diplomat and an increase in terrorist attacks recently in Israel.

Talks on Cyprus to Be Speeded Up

GENEVA - The United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar won agreement Friday from the leaders of the Greek and Turk-ish communities on Cyprus to accelerate talks on the status of the island, a UN statement said.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who met Greek-Cypriot President Spyros Kypnanou in Rome on Wednesday, saw Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash Friday. Both had agreed to speed up the once-weekly talks in Nico-

Mr. Denktash, president of the self-proclaimed Turkish-Cypriot state in Turkish-occupied northern Cyprus, said after the meeting that he believed all the elements now existed to solve the question quickly on the basis of a partnership between the two communities, but said it would be hazardous to set a timetable

Prisoner's Wife Appeals to Brezhnev

MOSCOW — The wife of the imprisoned Soviet dissident, Yuri Orlov, 57, has appealed to President Leonid I. Brezhnev to order a reduction of her husband's labor-camp sentence because of his failing health.

In a letter to Mr. Brezhnev dated April 1, Mrs. Irina Orlov said her husband's health was extremely precarious and added: "Give me the connection by to pures him."

opportunity to nurse him."

Mrs. Orlov, a copy of whose appeal was given Friday to Western correspondents, also asked Mr. Brezhnev to have her husband hospitalized until there had been a ruling in his case. Mr. Orlov, a physicist who founded the Helsinki human rights monitoring group in Moscow, is serving a seven-year camp term to be followed by five years in internal exile imposed in May, 1978, on a charge of anti-Soviet agitation.

Iranian Ex-Minister Reportedly Held

From Agency Dispose PARIS - Iranian authorities have arrested former Foreign Minister

Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, his brother and several other persons, mostly relatives, in Tehran, family friends said Friday.

Relatives of Mr. Ghotbzadeh in Tehran contacted by telephone said that his house in Tehran had been taken over by Revolutionary Guards, Reuters reported. They said he was arrested Wednesday but they did not become if any charges had been laid. know if any charges had been laid.

The sources in Paris, who declined to be identified, said the information was "not totally confirmed." They did not know the reason for his reported arrest. Mr. Ghotbzadeh was foreign minister from December, 1979, to Santarshar, 1999.

U.S. Makes New Offer to Nicaragua

WASHINGTON — The United States has proposed a plan to Nicaragua that includes a guarantee of U.S. aid in exchange for a Nicaraguan pledge to halt subversion of other countries, a State Department official said Friday.

The plan was presented Thursday to Nicaragua by U.S. Ambassador' Anthony C.E. Quainton, the official said. The Nicaraguan government said Friday that it welcomed as a "positive gesture" Mr. Quainton's visit to the Foreign Ministry to discuss the tense relations between the two countries. The government said that it is eager to start negotiations with the United States for a plan to reduce tensions.

No deadline for a Nicaraguan response was set, the official said, but the United States believes that, given the present situation, "the sooner the better." As laid out by the official at a State Department briefing, the plan is a variation of earlier U.S. proposals that have not been accepted by the Managua regime. Basically, it seeks a Nicaraguan promise to cease support for insurgents in other Central American countries.

Sea-Law Nations Meet On Mining Priorities

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. The United States and a score of other nations have met privately to begin what are regarded here as the make-or-break negotiations at the conference writing rules for the

The select group, chosen by Tommy T.B. Koh of Singapore, president of the Law of the Sea conference, is trying to agree on which mining companies will have the first chance to exploit the min-eral wealth of the oceans. A meeting took place Thursday, and is expected to go on through the week-

If a deal can be made, delegates here believe that other issues over seabed mining have a strong chance of being resolved, thereby bringing the United States and other industrial powers into the global treaty. But if there is a deadlock over what are known as "pioneer" miners, prospects are strong that the United States will not sign the treaty.

Far-Reaching Treaty

The United States, represented by Leigh S. Ratiner, the deputy delegate, wants pioneer status limited to five groups of mining compa-nies, four nominated by American companies and one French. Under this arrangement, Japan, the Soviet Union and the Third World would win only a second priority for min-ing contracts, and they object. The 20 or so delegates are work-

ing with a compromise drafted by Mr. Koh and Paul B. Engo of

tracts to seven pioneers, including a Japanese consortium and a Soviet venture.

The treaty itself is far-reaching and embraces much more than mining the trillions of dollars of cobalt, manganese, copper and nickel lying in nodules on the seabed floor, Agreement has al-ready been reached on the other elements, such as creation of a 200-mile (320-kilometer) zone off the coast of each nation that would be reserved exclusively for its fisher-

But the issue of metals in waters belonging to no particular country has been the most difficult to re-solve, and the Reagan administration has pressed for provisions assuring that private American com-panies will get the lion's share for at least 20 years.

The Japanese and Soviet Union began exploratory mining later than the five Western groups. This is why Mr. Ratiner contends that Tokyo and Moscow should accept second place in line. The Japanese and Russians, however, fear that their production would then be curbed. This is because the treaty, to prevent price cuts, imposes a production ceiling on the seabed minerals. Unless Tokyo and Moscow are given first priority con-tracts, the other five might use up all the production allowed under the ceiling.

In addition, national pride is in-volved. The Soviet Union in par-ticular resents any effort to label it as second-class in the new mining technology.

Finally, Brazil and India are both interested in winning a pio-neer mine site. Third World nations want to expand the priority sites to eight to include an entry from their bloc.

Those at Thursday's meeting include, besides the United States, Japan and the Soviet Union, delegates from Canada, Australia and Norway, the middle powers; France, Britain and West Germany, the other industrial powers, all with companies in the consortiums now exploring the seabed; a dozen representatives from Asia, Africa and Latin America, and two more from the Soviet bloc.

A deal on the pioneer question is seen as the key toward getting on to resolve other problems at the conference.

Italian Journalists Strike

ROME - Italian journalists held a one-day strike Friday to show the strength of the union before contract negotiations begin. A

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. Reuters

strike by graphic workers was planned Saturday.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR ® or M/S Astor at sea

ARSOLUTELY NATURAL DIETETIC PRODUCT, UNEQUALLED IN CONCEN-TRATION OF MOST NATURAL ELEMENTS REQUIRED BY THE HUMAN BODY FOR FITNESS. Immediately assimilated and surprisingly efficient. Developped by well-known Biologist, Medical Doctor L. MARCERON.

P.O.P. is a sure way to better health. Battle of 150 pills, U.S. \$28 including registered parcel post, if air-post preferred, then add \$3. In France in Pharmacies, Health Food Shops, etc., if

LABORATORIES 1.T.C., 17, rue du Colisée, 73008 PARIS, France -Élysées). M° FRANKLIN-ROOSEVELT. Tel.: 363 66 78.

food shortages. Food supplies were expanding by about I percent a year, while purchasing power was expanding nearly seven times as Western experts said Mr. Tikho-

a Soviet newspaper reported Fri-The expert, Vladimir Tikhonov, told Sotsialisticheskaya Industria (Socialist Industry) that reforms could turn Moscow into a wheat exporter again. But he said that the problems of Soviet agriculture,

machinery produced abroad do not exist in the Soviet Union. He said that rising purchasing power was responsible for much of the Soviet Union's problem with

grain in 1982, should drastically reorganize its production methods, nov's statements strengthened their view that the Soviet Union would remain a major food and

Overhaul of Farming

grain importer for the foreseeable

Many of the questions raised the propriety of Mr.

about Reagan's stance appear to be rooted in liberals' opposition to the administration policy of cultivating ties with Argentina as a counter to alleged Communist penetration of the Western Hemisphere. The point has been debated within the administration, where

Soviet Expert Advises idence of both countries and use it to seek a peaceful resolution.

Whether that is possible will not be clear until Mr. Haig has completed his visits in the two capitals.

broker" role between London and Buenos Aires, is described by one the strength of the Atlantic alli-

are clear signs that both countries think Mr. Reagan is taking the right course and want him to con-

But they said the expected figure of 42 million tons in imports for 1982 was unlikely to increase substantially, because of the limitations of the Soviet ports and rail-ways. Grain handling capacity is

support for the administration's Central America policy.

These officials are concerned that the Falklands crisis could cause the fall of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government and its replacement by one that would oppose a tough stance toward the Soviet Union and the deployment of U.S. medium-range

ance have questioned whether U.S.-British ties should be subordi-

nated to efforts to win Argentine

nuclear missiles in Western Eu-

Administration sources, while emphasizing that no decisions have been made, acknowledged privately that if a confrontation cannot be avoided between Britain and Argentina, the overwhelming importance of such considerations to U.S. policy, in addition to jus-tice and traditional ties, almost certainly would put the United States on Britain's side.

But senior administration policy-makers are also reluctant to lose Argentina's support and thereby possibly antagonize the rest of Lat-in America. So the administration has taken the line that it does not yet have to choose and that, in the meantime, it should retain the con-

Meanwhile Argentina has not car-ried out its threat to invoke an inter-American treaty that it contends would compel the United States to come to its aid. U.S. officials contend that those

tinue as long as there is any hope that the United States can steer them away from a collision. In fact, some officials asserted, that appears to be a view shared by many other countries, including the members of the Organization of American States. The officials noted that on Thursday the OAS postponed until Monday a special meeting on the Falklands dispute

in order to give Mr. Haig more about 50 million tons per year. time to carry out his mission **Dutch End Wrangling, Approve Spending Cuts**

Restors
THE HAGUE — The Dutch agreed on a package of major spending cuts aimed at reducing

the state's swelling budget deficit. After an all-night meeting, the center-left coalition announced economies of 3.4 billion guilders (\$1.2 billion) this year and 8.5 billion guilders in 1983. The agreement ended months of wrangling between the Christian Democrats

Fraser Wins Vote

CANBERRA — Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser defeated his polit-ical rival. Andrew Peacock in a vote of confidence of his leadership by Liberal Party members in

Parliament. The vote was 54-27. Thursday after the Liberals lost control of the Victoria state legislative assembly last week for the first time in 27 years. Mr. Peacock, a former foreign minister, had predicted that the Liberals would lose the next (ederal election in 1983 if

and their coalition partners from the Labor Party and the left-of-center Democrats '66. **Over Party Rival**

Mr. Fraser called the vote for Mr. Fraser continued to lead the

BODY FITNESS AND BETTER HEALTH WITH PORTUGUESE OYSTER POWDER

Feel young again with P.O.P.

THE HAGUE — The Dutch weeks ago, Labor and the Demo-government said Friday it had weeks ago, Labor and the Demo-crats 66 lost ground, compared to general elections last May. The Christian Democrats, the leading coalition party, increased their share of the vote, as did the Liberals. The results were said by analysts to reflect widespread discontent with the performance of the government and suggested the country might prefer a return to

previously. Premier Andries Van Agt, of the Christian Democrats, said proposed increases in social security premiums would cut the spending power of minimum-wage earners by about 1.9 percent and of those in the highest income brackets by nearly 4 percent.

Finance Minister Alphons van der Stee, of the Christian Democrats, had demanded 4.5-billion guilder cuts in 1982 while the six Labor members of the 15-man Cabinet argued for 2 billion guild-

crats' willingness to compromise but added that urgent measures would be necessary to safeguard the income of low-wage earners. Mr. Van Agt said the government aimed to put an end to the

of national income. The public expenditure cuts will be partly offset by the spending of an additional 300 million guilders in 1982 and 500 million guilders in 1983 on measures to counter unemployment and encourage investment. One percent of social security premiums that are now paid by employers will be transferred to employees in 1982 and the tax bur-

the center-right coalition that ruled

Joop den Uyl, Labor leader and social affairs minister, said he was pleased at the Christian Demo-

steady increase in financing defi-cits since 1973 and to stabilize the 1982 deficit at around last year's level of an estimated 8.25 percent

den on businesses will be cut in Unemployment is running at postwar record levels and stood at a provisional 11.3 percent of the workforce in February, compared to 8.1 percent a year ago.

31. It was apparently written in

mation in the country. The same issue of Tygodnik Ma-zowsze carried an article on the

Instead, Mr. Bujek called for "a decentralized movement" in which

U.S. Postal Unit Is Planning to Use 'Bait' Ads to Warn Unwary Readers New York Times Service

NEW YORK - The advertisement is enticing: "Earn \$750 a month in your spare time from your own home. Be your own boss." A second one begins: "European Reducing Formula Now Available. Lose Weight Like Never Before." These advertisements will begin running in the classified sections of newspapers in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and much of New York state early next week. But those who respond are in for a surprise.

Instead of receiving details on how to pick up the easy money or

trim their figures, they will be getting a politely worded letter from the U.S. Postal Inspection Service office in Pittsburgh advising

them that they ought to be more cautious about offers that sound "too good to be true." Rather than waiting for victims of swindles to complain, the Pittsburgh office, at the suggestion of K.R. McClelland, an inspec-tor with eight years in the Postal Service, has gone on the offensive. By setting out the bait that so often in the past has enticed the elderly and shut-ins, Mr. McClelland said he hoped finally to reach them with a word to the wise.

Mr. McClelland said approval for the ads, which he said he expected to place in "35 to 40" daily newspapers, was granted by his immediate superiors in Pittsburgh and in Philadelphia. In Washington, a spokesman for the U.S. Postal Service, said the national postal authorities would have no immediate comment.

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U.S. Public Debate Starting On Nuclear Weapons Policy

WASHINGTON - In the new hall for an allied pledge not to be he first to use nuclear weapons in surope and the movement for a reeze on nuclear arsenals, there ... re signs that the United States is noving toward the first major de-"In the of nuclear policy in more than

As the North Atlantic alliance vas being formed in the late 1940s, solationist and internationalist politicians engaged in a grand de-tate over whether the United itates should commit large ground corces to the defense of Europe. the outcome was the stationing of everal U.S. divisions on the Con-

in the late 1960s, as the Johnson "Mand Nixon administrations were roping toward the first major trategic arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, there was anothlevelop and deploy anti-missile defense systems. Opponents con-tended that these systems would jestabilize the strategic balance the strategic balance of mutual Soviet and U.S. vulnerability, and they largely

> Now, with its ambitious military buildup, assertive talk of confrontation with Moscow and public comments about limited nuclear war, the Reagan administration seems to have touched a sensitive bublic nerve and fed the climate of For several years, the public had

est in the arcane arguments of spe-cialists about flexible response, limited nuclear war and developg "counterforce" weapons. The public paid little attention to various "war fighting" scenarios that would theoretically give U.S. and Soviet leaders the option of using missiles against each other's military targets without catastrophic, knockout blows against civilian

NEWS ANALYSIS

commented Patrick Caddell, polister for former President Jimmy Carter, public concern about the dangers of nuclear war has gone up. Last September, Mr. Caddell said, his polls showed only 2 percent of the public listing nuclear war and nuclear weapons as the major issue facing the country, but now the figure is over 10 percent.

and the public concern about these issues has been brought about by the administration's foot-dragging on strategic arms negotiations and careless talk about the alleged arms imbalance and limited nuclear war," commented William Kaufman, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor who has been an arms consultant to the past five Republican and Demo-cratic administrations.

"I think that if they had been

Budget Deal Expected; Reagan Assent Sought

By Helen Dewar

mise that would keep next year's deficit under \$100 billion, but they need President Reagan's assent before they can go any further, according to Democratic and Republican congressional sources.

compromise, worked out in three weeks of private negotiations, includes tax increases of about \$36 billion for fiscal 1983, cuts in Mr. Reagan's proposed military build-up and new limits on benefits in the large domestic entitlement programs, the sources said Thursday.

Proposals under serious consid eration would produce more than - \$400 billion in deficit reductions over the next three years, including more than \$120 billion in tax ingressional sources said.

But details and final agreement await signals from the two principals in the budget struggle, Mr. Reagan and House Speaker Thom-as P. O'Neill Jr., neither of whom has participated directly in the talks and both of whom have expressed reservations about some of the proposals. Mr. Reagan's cooperation is viewed as critical to bringing along Rep. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat.

'His Judgment'

In a statement released before a news conference in Albuquerque, Senate Budget Committee Chairman Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, said the negotiators "are at a stage where the president himself will have to give us some idea of his judgment on our package." Mr. Reagan has yet to do much

more than commission his chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, to talk to congressional leaders about possible compromise.

Among the revenue-raising mea-sures under consideration are a \$5a-barrel oil import fee, a 4-percent income surtax that might be ap-plied only to upper-income taxpayers, and an excise tax on energy products other than home heating

The negotiators were reportedly

Allbritton Halts Talks as Unions Ask Murdoch Bid

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Joe L. Allbritton, the financier who wants to buy the Daily News, has suspended talks with union representatives after the 11 unions asked rival publisher Rupert Mardoch to buy the paper. In a statement, Mr. Allbritton

reminded the unions that the parent Tribune Co. of Chicago "has made it absolutely clear that I am the buyer of the last resort." Mr. Allbritton began negotiating this week with the unions to cut \$85 million from annual operating

He had said that his offer would lapse by the end of the month unless the unions made concessions. After the unions suggested that Mr. Murdoch, publisher of the Post, consider taking over the News, Mr. Alibritton said he was suspending talks "until their position is clarified."

George E. McDonald, the head of a council representing 10 of the unions, made the suggestion about Mr. Murdoch after the Tribune Co. announced Wednesday that the News would be shut if it were not sold by the end of the month.

Cosmos-1,349 Is Launched United Press Internati

MOSCOW - The Soviet Union on Thursday launched Cosmos-1,349, the latest in a series of satellites designed for space research,

But in the past seven months,

The nuclear freeze movement

willing to proceed with strategic arms talks and they had been more cautious in their rhetoric, a lot of

close to agreement on delaying and

reducing cost-of-living increases for Social Security and other big WASHINGTON — White House and congressional negotiators are close to a budget comprobenefit programs. One proposal calls for a three-month delay and 3-percentage-point reduction from what beneficiaries would otherwise get in inflation adjustments. The 1983 military spending increase would be reduced from

about 10 percent, after inflation, to roughly 7 percent. Military savings of \$30 billion to \$40 billion over The general framework for a three years are anticipated. Senate sources said the goal

from these and other proposals is a deficit of \$85 billion for 1983; House sources said a deficit of \$100 billion was more likely.

tion may have inadvertently given new force and visibility to one group of critics by trying to head them off in advance.

معازي

In an article in Foreign Affairs quarterly, and at a Washington ress conference on Wednesday, four former officials called for the United States and its European allies to reverse long-standing policy and consider pledging not to use nuclear weapons to try to halt a Soviet conventional attack in Eu-

On Tuesday, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr. rejected the idea in advance and administration officials said Mr. Haig had timed a major speech of his own on nuclear policy as a "preemptive strike" to blunt the effort of the four former officials.

In part, the American nervousness over the nuclear issue is a byproduct of European controversy over plans to deploy 572 U.S. me-dium-range missiles in Europe late in 1983, barring a breakthrough in arms talks with the Soviet Union.

Specialists like Prof. Kaufman recall that each time Washington has developed some major plan for bolstering European nuclear de-fenses, such as the multilateralforce concept of the Kennedy administration, they have either enrendered insurmountable controversy or other political obstacles.

Demonstration Shot

But opinion polls and the movenent for a freeze in overall Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals suggest that the Reagan administration now faces even wider concerns, in part because of all the planners' talk about fighting nuclear war. Last fall, President Reagan and Mr. Haig stirred wide concern with comments about battlefield nuclear exchanges or "a demonstration shot" used to warn the Soviet Un-

One seeming anomaly in public opinion cited by pollsters is that many Americans accept Mr. Reagan's assessment that the Soviet Union now has "a definite mar-gin of superiority" on balance, but that people nonetheless want to move ahead with arms control negotiations and to moderate the ambitious Reagan military buildup.

A Gallup survey taken in mid-March showed that 43 percent of the public thought the Soviet Union was stronger than the United States, twice as many people than thought otherwise, but 36 percent felt the United States was spending "too much" on defense and only 19 percent "too little."

Reagan's Federal Hiring Freeze

Rated as Failure by GAO Report

dent - an immediate and retroactive government hiring freeze -

wasted tax dollars, disrupted services and failed to make any sub-

stantial cuts in the size of the federal bureaucracy, according to a

in ceremony, was cited by the new administration as an example

But Mr. Reagan's freeze, like three implemented by President Jimmy Carter, merely created "an illusion of control on federal

employment and spending," the GAO said.

While the freezes "helped create an impression that they substantially reduced the size and cost of government," the GAO

The GAO said that from January to March of 1981, the federal

work force declined by 2,358 permanent full-time positions, and

another 4,613 jobs were subject to personnel ceilings. (The agency said it could not determine the reduction for the full five months of the freeze, from November to March.) GAO discounted that

reduction, however, saying the jobs would have been cut anyway

one Mr. Carter imposed in March, 1980, caused the government to lose \$222 million in tax revenues that the Internal Revenue Service

The GAO also estimated that the Reagan freeze, combined with

lunch Thursday.

Britain.

all of whose countries are former

British territories, urged Mr.

Reagan to put pressure on Argen-

tina to withdraw its forces from

the Falklands to avert a war with

The president and his wife, Nan-

cy, were to dine with a triend,

Claudette Colbert, at her beach-

front cottage. The Reagans are

staying at a nearby house over-looking the sea with another cou-ple invited by Miss Colbert, Wil-

liam F. Buckley Jr., the columnist,

Reagan Stumbles

On Presidential

Caribbean Trips

United Press International

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados --

Presidents are always eager to

point out that they are the first at anything but President Reagan

"We have learned another thing,

learned it on the way down here, as a matter of fact, that is that I'm the first president of the United

States since 1934 to visit the Carib-

bean," Mr. Reagan said at a recep-

tion given by Prime Minister J.M.G. Adams.

However, the two men who pre-

ceded Mr. Reagan as president tra-veled to the Caribbean. Gerald R.

Ford went to Martinique for a

summit meeting and Jimmy Carter

to Guadeloupe for another, both

within the last eight years.

went too far Thursday.

The freeze, announced within hours of Mr. Reagan's swearing-

report by the General Accounting Office.

how it planned to take charge of the bureaucracy.

said, the hiring limits actually "were ineffective."

could have collected if it had been at full staff.

by reductions later in the year.

From Agency Dispatches
BRIDGETOWN, Barbados —

President Reagan says that Grena-da has joined the Soviet Union,

Nicaragua and Cuba in attempting

to "spread the virus" of Marxism

For the second time since he be-

gan a four-day visit to the Carib-bean Wednesday, Mr. Reagan on

assailed Cuba for what he said was

its support of terrorism in Central

America. Nicaragua, Cuba and the Soviet Union, he said Thursday,

were "attempting to shut the door on democracy" in El Salvador and

Aides traveling with Mr. Reagan

said the administration was not

taking seriously recent comments by Cuban officials suggesting that

Cuban-U.S. negotiations could lead to "mutual restraint" by both

At a working luncheon with five

leaders of eastern Caribbean na-

tions, Mr. Reagan said: "El Salva-

dor isn't the only country that's

being threatened with Marxism,

and I think all of us are concerned

with the overturn of Westminster

parliamentary democracy in Gre-

nada. That country now hears the

Soviet and Cuban trademark,

which means it will attempt to

spread the virus among its neigh-

Strongest Comments

Reagan's comments were the strongest he has made about Gre-

White House officials said Mr.

The president arrived from

Jamaica Thursday on what he has

described as a working holiday.

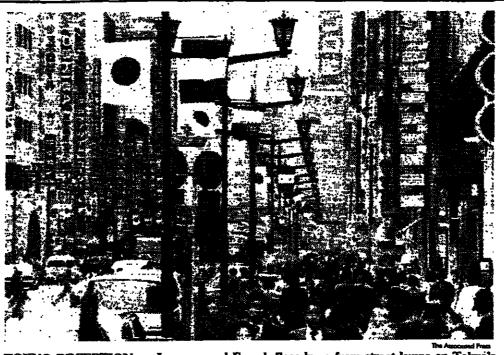
The prime ministers of Barbados,

St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

St. Kitts-Nevis, Dominica, and

sides in the region.

in the eastern Caribbean.



TOKYO RECEPTION — Japanese and French flags lung from street lamps on Tokyo's Ginza Friday for the visit of President François Mitterrand of France April 14 to 18.

Anti-Nuclear Objectives, Tactics Differ in U.S. and Western Europe

WASHINGTON - The European groups that oppose the deploy-ment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and groups in the United States that are calling for a freeze in nuclear arsenals have begun to forge a tentative alliance. But significant differences remain in the roots, composition and tactics of the groups.

Representatives of the European movement, ending a 17-day tour of 50 U.S. cities, announced at a news conference here Tuesday that U.S. and European groups would work against deployment next year of Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Western Europe.

"We stand four-square behind their opposition to the Cruise and Pershing missile deployment," said Currie Burris of Clergy and Laity Concerned, a sponsor of the visit by the Europeans.

However, Senate and House sponsors of a congressional resolu-tion calling for a mutual and verifiable freeze in Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals disagreed Thursday with the assertion by the Europeans that the deployment should be opposed even if Moscow continued to refuse to remove nearly 300 SS-20 missiles believed to be aimed at Western Europe.

"We reject a freeze in Europe

Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of range missiles would upset that Massachusetts, a key sponsor of balance. the resolution

Rep. Edward J. Markey, Demo-crat of Massachusetts and a key sponsor of a freeze measure in the House, said: "The European cam-paign is understandably focused on those weapons systems in Europe. But we must have a global approach. The American freeze campaign cannot be pushed either into advocating unilateral disarmament or into promoting a weapons buildup as a prerequisite to arms

Rough Parity Seen

Randy Kehler, director of the Weapons Freeze Campaign in St. Louis, said that the U.S. groups had not endorsed the call by the Europeans for a freeze on intermediate-range systems in But we hope that the Soviets

and Americans will have negotiated a freeze on all nuclear weapons, including the Pershings and Cruise missiles, in time to stop the deployment of those European-based systems," Mr. Kehler said in a telephone interview. European disarmament activists

and the supporters of the U.S. nuclear freeze campaign agree that there is rough nuclear parity bethe Soviet Union and the United States. They argue that deA statement by the European

representatives, issued at Tuesday's news conference, expressed support for the call by U.S. activists for a freeze on production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons.

But the statement, signed by West German, Dutch and Danish representatives of the European movement, also said: "This is a step which could be taken unilaterally by either side." This approach appears to be at

odds with the congressional nuclear freeze resolution, which seeks a freeze and reductions in nuclear arsenals that are "mutual and veri-

While the Europeans said Thursday that they did not advo-cate unilateral disarmament, they endorsed what they called "unilateral arms-reduction initiatives" as an example to Moscow.

West German Protests Resters

BONN — Thousands of demon-

people started a four-day march from Münster to Dortmund. Larg-

strators marched in several West German cities Friday to protest the proposed stationing of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. In one demonstration, 2,000

U.S. Lawmakers' Talks in Salvador Raise Prospects of Political Unity

By Joanne Omang Washington Post Service
SAN SALVADOR — Prospects

for a united government made up of five disputing political parties seem to have brightened here after frank conversations between the Salvadoran politicians and eight visiting U.S. congressmen, the con-gressmen said Friday.

During its 24-hour visit, the U.S. delegation "expressed with great candor our feeling that now is the time when they [the Salvadorans] must bury the hatchet," House Majority Leader Rep. James C. Wright Jr. told an informal press gathering. The Texas Democrat said he had found "growing awareness" among the politicians that they should get together, and that he was optimistic the parties would

work something out.
"I get the distinct impression that the talks have taken a turn for the better," he said.

Congress has provided \$165 mil-lion in military and economic aid to El Salvador and will be debat-Reagan Claims Grenada ing much more in the coming months. The delegation included members of the Ways and Means Spreads Marxist 'Virus' Committee, the Appropriations Committee, the International Se-curity subcommittee and other rel-Antigua and Barbuda attended the evant bodies. A diplomat said after the direct talks between the congressmen and the Salvadorans, The Falkland crisis was their major topic and the five leaders, that's not intervention. That's

> Insisting that the group was not dictating anything to anybody, but only offering guidance to El Salva-dor when asked for it, Rep. Wright said the Americans had indicated the politicians that Congress would be much more likely to give enthusiastic support" to a provisional government here "that encompassed in its makeup, in roughly proportional ways, the various parties" that won Constitpent Assembly seats in the March 28 elections.

No party got a majority of the 60 seats, but four rightist groups have formed a loose coalition of 36 seats in opposition to the currently ruling Christian Democratic Party and its 24-seat plurality. Throughout the week, the four

parties and the Christian Democrats had negotiated but could not agree on a common policy platform so as to govern provisionally in a united front against rebel leftist guerrillas while a new constitution is drawn up and presidential elections are organized. All sides were pessimistic Thurs-

day that such an agreement could ever be reached. President José Napoleón Duarte, a Christian Democrat, said he was preparing himself and his party to go into parliamentary opposition.

On Friday, however, it was another story. "Something happened yesterday," said Rep. E. Clay Shaw Jr. of Florida, the only Republican on the trip. "Everybody was much more upbeat last night. Sources close to the talks said that one major factor in the changed atmosphere was a reduc-

tion in the number of negotiators

from the parties so that only six people were talking, two from each away. of the three largest parties. Before that, 28 persons had been trying to

reach agreement. Another factor was the arrival of the congressmen. "Oh, yes, they put the heat on us," said an official of one of the leading rightist groups. "But they had some fundamental misunderstandings about our willingness to talk. We

straightened them out on that," Rep. Shaw put it differently. They were all very well aware of what we wanted to hear, and they

gave it to us," he said. Rep. Wright said the delegation had also indicated its hope that the provisional government would produce a timetable for presiden-

tial elections "in the foreseeable

future...not four or five

The congressmen also urged that the new government construct a workable amnesty program that could bring some of the estimated 6.000 leftist guerrillas back into public life, Rep. Wright said. Rep. Dennis E. Eckhart, Demo

crat of Ohio, said that the "United States is going to want to see a form, pattern and method" for controlling death squad slavings of suspected leftists and other human rights abuses.

The Salvadoran armed forces remain "expressly uninvolved in the political negotiations, by their own choice," Rep. Wright said, relating the substance of the group's meet-ing with Defense Minister José

U.S. Drug Unit Called **Excessively Secretive**

By George Lardner Jr.

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — The Drug
Enforcement Administration has grown so secretive under President Reagan that Comptroller General Charles A. Bowsher has told the White House he may be forced to take the agency to court.

In a letter to Mr. Reagan last

week, Mr. Bowsher outlined the frustrations that his watchdogs have encountered in trying to conduct a review of the DEA's efforts to attack major drug traffickers. The study of DEA practices was

requested some time ago by Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, the ranking minority member of the Senate Judiciary Committee. It was designed to focus on how the DEA establishes who the biggest drug traffickers are, how it targets them for investigation, what kinds of investigative methods are used and related ques-Under a 2-year-old law aimed at

such recalcitrance, Mr. Bowsher and his General Accounting Office can seek a U.S. court order for the records in question 20 days after the White House has been notified of an impasse. Mr. Bowsher said in his March

31 letter to the president that he hoped the problem could be resolved before then "in a manner that will allow us to fulfill our reporting and oversight responsibili-ties to the Congress."

had yet to make any written re-sponse to a March 1 protest to the Justice Department. The attorney general's inaction triggered Mr. Bowsher's letter to Mr. Reagan. The two-page report to the pres-

ident represented the first time the GAO has gone that far under the 1980 law. In all other cases, and they have been rare. GAO officials said, disputes have been resolved with an initial "demand letter" such as the one sent to Mr. Smith.

According to Mr. Bowsher, the same kind of DEA documents at issue here have "up until recent months" been made available to

the GAO for previous audits. The information, he added, has always been properly safeguarded. DEA field offices in Los Angeles, San Diego, New York and Boston were selected for detailed study, Mr. Bowsher's agency asked for access to all DEA case files and other records, including intelligence and enforcement reports identifying major violators as targets, work progress reports, includ-ing reports of any "deviations from planned objectives," and sim-

ilar data. In his letter to the president, Mr. Bowsher said that "for the most part, access to the records was denied altogether" by the DEA. "Although some records were provided, access to them was delayed, and not all of the records were

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Bonn Aides Are Wary Of Proposal for U.S. To Alter War Strategy

By John Vinocur New York Times Service

BONN - Two leading West German foreign policy experts, representing both the Social Democratic Party and the Christian Democratic opposition, expressed serious reservations on Friday about a proposal by four former U.S. officials that the United States renounce first use of nuclear weapons in defending against an attack in Europe.

The recommended change in strategy was described, in some respecis, as "not attractive to us" and likely to diminish deterrence. by Karsten Voigt, foreign policy spokesman for the Social Democratic Party Parliamentary Group. Alois Mertes, who holds the same position in the Christian Democratic Party Parliamentary Caucus. said the proposal "would make a conventional war in Europe con-ceivable and even capable of real-

Both men were replying to ques-tions by The New York Times concerning a joint statement by the former U.S. officials who contended that the development of nuclear weapons, tensions within the Atlantic alliance, and contingency planning for the fighting of so-called limited nuclear wars make it urgent that the allies abandon their strategy of possibly countering a Soviet strike in Western Europe with nuclear weapons.

The proposal was made public in Washington on Wednesday by Robert S. McNamara, defense secretary in the Kennedy and John-son administrations; McGeorge Bundy, former national security adviser in the same administra-tions; George F. Kennan, a former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Un-ion; and Gerard C. Smith, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and chief delegate to the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation talks under President Richard M. Nixon.

The plan, as argued by the for-mer officials, would have the effect of strengthening conventional forces within NATO and bolstering political unity within the alli-

The remarks by Mr. Voigt and Mr. Mertes offered another impression. Their reaction came in the context of continuing political struggle in West Germany and the possible deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles here at the end of 1983, if arms-limitation talks now under way with the Soviet Union in Geneva bring no concrete results.

Mr. Voigt, who is regarded as standing to the left of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the factional groupings inside the Social Demo-cratic Party, said there was merit in the Americans' suggestions to reduce NATO's dependency on nuclear weapons and to signifi-

But he added: "Under the pres ent conventional force relationships in Europe, a binding state ment to the Soviets on a renuncia tion of a first strike is not sufficient for our security interests. meaning West Germany's. He re-peated the phrase, using the words "not attractive," where he had said "not sufficient." "Militarily," he said, "take the

example of West Berlin. It cannot be held with conventional means. An attack on it can only be deterred as long as a potential ag-gressor perceives the risk of escala-

"If a potential aggressor knows that under no circumstances there is a risk of nuclear escalation, then the deterrence against conventional aggression diminishes. For the people of West Germany, a long conventional war is exactly as horrible in its effect as a limited nuclear war. For these reasons, changes in nuclear strategy are only acceptable if they don't diminish the deterrence against aggression."

The four former officials have acknowledged that conventional forces would have to be built up in Western Europe to shift away from nuclear deterrence. Although t was not mentioned by Mr. Voigt, the acceptability of this notion would seem slim in West Germany and other NATO member countries whose defense budgets have been curtailed in the last two years to levels below current NATO

Mr. Mertes denounced the proposal in rather more harsh terms, suggesting that, if honorable and well-intentioned, it was also naive and showed a considerable lack of understanding of European reali-

The recommendation, he said, was "unusually dangerous, both politically and psychologically." It went against a strategy that had kept the peace in Europe, Mr. Mertes argued, "and diminished the incalculable risk that has kept the Soviets from using great conventional superiority." The four authors, he said,

"stuck in purely American categories of thought, have underestimated the risk that has grown over the years — they seem to ignore it of Europe tying itself down out of fear of war and Soviet power." A renunciation of a first-strike option, Mr. Mertes went on, would

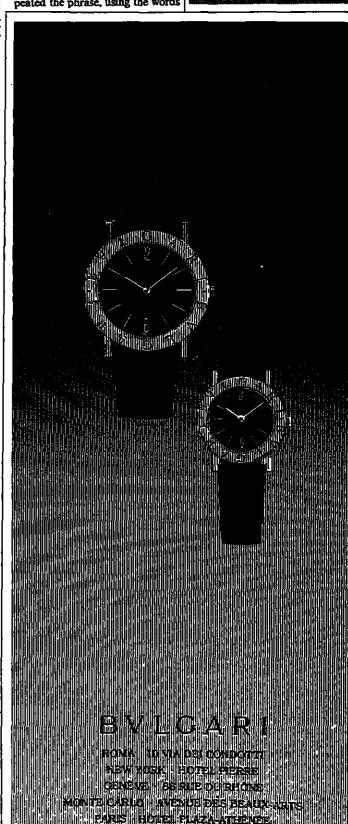
play into Soviet hands. "The Soviets are correct in assuming that such an American step would, over the long term, destroy confidence in the United States among the responsible figures in Bonn." "The proposal by the four

Americans fails to understand the political goals of the Soviet Union in divided Germany. And it shows a very limited view of the psychological realities in Europe," he said.

NEW YORK'S

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accept without irony or question some of the so-called "moral" assumptions of society.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Huckleberry Finn

Page 4 Sangday-Sunday, April 10-11, 1982

Union's most disturbing weapons - 308

heavy SS-18s - which threaten to destabilize

deterrence by making American land-based

emerging U.S. theme. But that would require

the Kremlin to accept the claim that it has

achieved superiority when even many U.S.

strategists find no clear edge in the asymme-

tric forces of the two sides. The capacities for

overkill are so enormous that superiority is a

meaningless concept, provided both sides

have enough forces that can survive a first

The stability of mutual deterrence requires

not a precise equality of forces but their rela-

tive invulnerability. And that should be the

first objective. Specifically, talks now should

aim to reduce the Soviet threat to American

land-based missiles and to avoid creation of

an American threat to Russia's. An offer to

abandon the counter-silo MX missile in ex-

change for elimination of the SS-18s would

This might be negotiable if offered as an

amendment to the SALT-2 treaty, which

could then be ratified while more cuts are

sought. The treaty is the work of three ad-

ministrations; Mr. Brezhnev seems commit-

ted to it. Mr. Reagan has abided by its essen-

tial terms and insisted that Moscow do so.

Why let campaign statements prevent cre-

could reinforce a nuclear ultimatum by sud-

denly evacuating its people and leaving

to be a vast exaggeration. They think the

known Soviet instruction manuals, shelter

signs and civil defense drills are modest

exertion; there is no evidence that the

Russians have ever practiced evacuating a

city. That would require a miraculous trans-

formation of the Soviet transport and supply

networks. And it would be futile. With the

twist of a few dials, as former Defense

Seceratry Brown once observed, America's

nuclear weapons could be re-targeted to

The mischief in this kind of planning goes

beyond the waste of money. The stability of

deterrence that has kept the peace between

the Soviet Union and the United States as-

sumes that neither side could ever launch a

nuclear strike without suffering an unbear-

able retaliatory blow. The weapons - and

defenses - on each side need to be designed

to preserve that condition. Despite serious

uncertainties caused by some of the Soviet

Those who aim to upset it encourage the

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Union's missiles, the balance of fear persists.

clear war and to "survive." That idea is not

You heard right. The Human Relations

Committee and the principal of the school

that bears the author's name have recom-

mended that Mark Twain's quintessentially

American masterpiece and one of the true

classics of 19th-century literature be removed

from the curriculum, because they believe it

racist. In fact, the novel satirizes the racist

attitudes of the time. One opponents says it

is asinine to expect a seventh grader to un-

derstand satire. But teaching - dare we sug-

Intermediate School take literature seriously.

They recognize, albeit in a slightly cockeyed

way, that "Huckleberry Finn" is dangerous,

for Huck, in helping Jim escape to freedom,

discards the conventional "moral" code he

has taken for granted, and no one who has

seriously read and understood his story can

At least the officials of the Mark Twain

gest it? - is what teachers are for.

blanket the evacuation sites.

idea that it is leasible to it

merely irresponsible; it is mad.

Most students of Soviet society hold this

Americans without a credible response.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ative use of an available vehicle?

No Hiding From Hell

be the most important American proposal.

strike to inflict unacceptable retaliation.

"Unequal reductions to equal levels" is the

missiles vulnerable to a first strike.

Weapons Talks, Please

Skeptics think that President Reagan's of-

fer to meet Leonid Brezhnev is meant mainly

to calm the fears of war stirred up by Ameri-

can belligerence. But the Kremlin insists that

it remains ready to reopen arms control

talks. A summit conference can determine

whether it is, and also force the Reagan team

United Nations in June, the superpowers

need an early date for arms talks, irrespective

of other tensions. And that itself could help

Washington to separate the essential from

The Reagan team seeks a major reduction

of nuclear weapons to "verifiable" and

"equal" levels. But having rejected the

SALT-2 treaty as "fatally flawed," it has yet

to find more favorable formulas for parity

of warheads, which determine how many tar-

gets can be hit, and in "units of destruction."

measuring explosive power. Yet all combina-

tions of missile throw weight, payload and

megatonnage seem overly complicated, lead-

ing to endless negotiation - something some

The pending American proposals also

raise other complications. Instead of limiting

missile launchers, as in past agreements, they would limit the missiles themselves in ways

that are hard to verify from afar. The worthy

aim here would be to eliminate the Soviet

The Pentagon has begun to play down its

claim that a multibillion-dollar civil defense

program could "provide for survival" of 80

percent of the American population in a gen-

eral nuclear war. Still, we have two ques-

tions: Who is the mastermind who thinks

this could ever work? And who decided to

propose it just as the president was trying

finally to calm the public's fear of nuclear

There may be a need to prepare for the

manageable damage of natural disasters, nu-

clear power plant failures, or even an acci-

dental or small-scale nuclear attack. But any

promise of recovery from Armageddon is a

fraud. Based on hallucinations about Soviet

civil defense, it damages public morale and undermines the balance of nuclear terror.

warning they could evacuate two-thirds of

the American people, feed them for a month

in remote fallout shelters and then resume

life in 300 or more devastated cities ought

themselves to be evacuated from government

forthwith. That they think this could be pre-

pared in seven years on a federal budget of

\$4 billion, plus perhaps \$2 billion from the

the Soviet Union has an elaborate evacuation

and shelter program that needs to be

matched. In a crisis, they argue, the Kremlin

In the dear dead days of yore, Mark Twain's "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"

was banned from certain schools and librar-

ies because it was deemed subversive of the

common morality - which of course it was.

It mocked the notions of respectability then

current, and exposed the religious and social

hypocrisy of the time. Besides, its characters

used bad language and worse grammar. Its

hero, the young Huck, was a fabulous liar

altogether too engaging for comfort; and,

too, he rode down the Mississippi on a raft

the sponsors of this project contend that

states, further evidences their incapacity.

People who think that even with a week's

weapons? Both should be fired.

It wants to achieve parity both in numbers

that Western publics would understand.

what is merely desirable.

key advisers want to avoid.

Whether or not Mr. Brezhnev comes to the

finally to decide what kind of deal it wants.

Other Opinion Occupation under any name is not a policy

> What is happening in the West Bank these days is a popular uprising that is a national response to Israeli provocations.

that can long be sustained by a democracy.

--- From Al-Ahram (Cairo).

- From the Jerusalem Post.

West Bank Palestinians are fighting the battle of all the Arabs who are content to watch the violence on television screens. - From Ad-Dustour (Amman).

C1982, World Press Review.

- From Yedioth Aharonoth (Tel Aviv).

begin with the Jews storming the Arabs but

1907: Pre-Election Census in Cuba

HAVANA - Secretary of War Taft refuses the Liberals' demands to name a date for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Cuba. A committee of Cuban leaders has met with him and accepted his decision that a complete census is necessary before the general elections can be held. This will take about four months. The Conservatives say that the municipal elections should be an experiment, and that the advisability of congressional and presidential elections should depend upon their order and fairness. The conciliatory attitude of the Liberals is ascribed to their internal divisions, their factions disliking the idea of the government being turned over to one of

them and leaving the rest without office.

1932: Fascist Anti-Depression Plan

ROME - A plan to combat world depression has been formulated at a meeting of the Fascist grand council under the chairmanship of Signor Mussolini. Resolutions passed by the council emphasized the necessity for the renunciation of reparations: the suppression of restrictions upon international trade exchanges before they strangie the trade of all countries; relief for the Danubian countries of Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria and Greece; the revision of the peace treaties responsible for international restiveness, which bear the seeds of new wars; and the renunciation of too frequent international conferences, which raise vain hopes and create pessimism.

Aggression Scarcely Needs an Excuse Anymore

PARIS — A certain glamour has come to be attached to ruthless and illegal appropriations of disputed islands, raids across frontiers, assassinations of foreign figures, attacks against foreign political groups — coups de main. These are supposed to display realism, lack of scruple, the unsenpmental and tough-minded approach to national security and national aggrandizement.

The Soviet Union has acted in this way in Afghanistan. The United States did so during its struggle in Indochina. Palestinians, Syrians and Israelis do it in and outside

The Argentines now do it. Yet one should give credit where credit is due. This approach to international relations owes most, today, to Hitler and Stalin, from whom

contemporary governments have

learned too much Britain thus would do the international community a service if it could demonstrate in an efficient and exemplary way that Argenti-na's seizure of the Falkland Islands was a mistake, and not only a crime in international law.

There have been entirely too many undeclared wars in recent years, seizures of disputed territory, violent irruptions into other countries' internal affairs, attempts at the fait accompli. It is overdue that one should punishingly fail. The moral climate of our times would be vastly improved.

It is nonetheless noteworthy that the most important of the rulesdestroyers since the French RevoBy William Pfaff

lution, Adolf Hitler, courted the respectability of international law. Hitler felt obliged to concoct legal rationalizations for his invasions of other countries. The intervention into Austria was ostensibly in answer to an appeal, by Austrian Nazis, that "constitutional conditions" be restored.

Poland was invaded after an elaborately staged "attack" by Ger-man SS troops in Polish uniforms against a radio station in the German town of Gleiwitz on the Polish border. Hitler's war proclamation then claimed that he had to put an end to "a series of violations of the frontier, intolerable to a great power.

Stalin felt the same obligation. He invaded Finland in 1939 ostensibly in answer to the appeal of a "democratic" Finnish government established in a Finnish border hamlet and led by a Communist, O.W. Kuusinen, who had spent 20 years in Moscow as an official of the Communist International.

Soviet measures to consolidate or maintain control in Eastern Europe after 1945 followed similar appeals from similarly "popular" figures. Thus was Hungary reinvaded in 1956 to overcome a "fascist" government established by the Communist dissident Imre-Nagy (subsequently murdered by the Soviet secret services) and Czechoslovakia "rescued from NATO" in 1968 on the appeal of patriots. Even the invasion and the attempted annexation of Afghanistan have been presented to the world as a fraternal response

to the request of a revolutionary government in Kabul. Such puerile hypocrisies have been thought desirable even when they convinced no one and changed nothing. Hitler, Stalin and Stalin's successors have felt it expedient to pay this tribute to an international morality, assumed to exist. They would not have bothered to lie if they did not acknow-ledge the standard of international conduct which they were breaking.

Argentina is in a better position because its claim to the possession of the Falklands and their dependencies has a historical basis. The United Provinces of the River Plate, the polity which anticipated modern Argentina, laid claim to the islands when Spanish colonial authority was withdrawn in 1816. but did not install a colony until 1829 on East Falkland. After the seizure of three United States seal-ing vessels in 1831, the U.S. cor-vette Lexington destroyed the set-

tlement and declared the islands free of all government. The United Provinces never re-established their authority. What Argentina has done is to impose, through in-vasion, a tenuous historical claim now more than 150 years old Others have become indifferent

legal justifications. The United

As recently as 1954, U.S. sponsorship for the military coup in Guatemala followed the older convention. The leader of that inva-sion, Colonel Castillo Armas, was son, Colonel Castulo Armas, was held by Washington merely to be answering the call of his fellow citizens to overthrow the govern-ment they had elected. The inva-sion of Cuba, at the Bay of Figs, could not sustain the presense that the exiles were doing it all on their own, but the pretense was never-theless insisted upon until after the invasion had failed.

By the time of the undeclared war in Laos in the 1960s, however, and the U.S.-South Vietnamese in vasion of Cambodia in 1970, there was scarcely an effort to offer any justification except that of expediency. The Ho Chi Minh Trail ran through Laos and Cambodia, and the Laotians and the Cambodialist and the Laotians and the Cambodia dians were helpless to block it That was taken to license the United States to do whatever it though: necessary to interdict the train of

supplies to the Viet Cong.
Recently, in Central America,
Washington has encouraged speculation that it does, or might, spon-sor irregular forces — including Argentine forces, as it happens to invade Nicaragua because of that country's support for the re-bellion in El Salvador. The legal and moral issues seemed no longer to merit thought or comment.

This is the first article of a

An Italian Recalls His Faith

The following are excerpts from remarks last month by visiting President Sandro Pertint of Italy to students at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies in Washington.

WASHINGTON — Italian terrorism has not W been defeated yet, notwithstanding the se-rious defeats which it is suffering. The terrorist hideouts which have been discovered are very important, as are the weapons which have been found. But for me the indication that Italian terrorism is about to be defeated is another. It is this:

The terrorists are talking. Before, they didn't.

From what I have been told, more than 300 jailed terrorists are talking. If these terrorists are talking, it means first of all that they are not guid-

ed by any true political belief. Second, it indicates that they are feeling the ground eroded from under their feet. I shall explain.

Why do I say that they are not guided by a true political belief? It is for this reason. I have had an experience, one which I would not wish on any of you, but one that has nonetheless been very bene-ficial for me. That is, I was in jail under fascism. Between imprisonment and exile, I lost 15 years of my youth. That is nothing to laugh about, my dear friends: 15 years, like that, burned, not lived.

Anyway, in jail, we who fought against fascism were, however, always men of faith. We were there because of our democratic beliefs, our love of liberty and our convictions against the fascist tyranny and dictatorship. I spent time in many prisons. The prison of Saint Stephen, the worst prison that has ever existed in Italy — so bad that it has been abolished. Then I was in the Tower of Bari prison. where I was interned with Antonio Gramsci. At these three prisons I knew of only one per-

son who requested a pardon. And he only did this because he was implored by his mother to petition for a pardon. And after he did this, not one person would look him in the face ever again. No one would speak to him anymore. He was banished. Thus, under fascism, none of us talked.

That is because we were all volunteers in the struggle against fascism. These 15-to-20-year sentences were no light matter. The prisoners re-sponded with shouts of their faith. The Communists reacted to their sentences with the cry, "Long live the Communist International!"

In 1929 I was the first Socialist to appear before the special tribunal. And I said to myself before the special tribunal. And I said to myself before going before the court: "You are a volunteer of the struggle against fascism. So try to make the presence of the Socialists felt before the court. Try to do your duty." When the president of the special tribunal pronounced the sentence of II years of incarceration, I accepted that sentence with the cry, "Long live socialism! Down with fascism!" Mussolini, upon hearing of my outburst, compensated me accordingly by sending me to the prison of Saint Stephen.

These were men of faith. And if today's terrorists are confessing (they tell me that there are 350 of them who have done so) that means that they are not men of faith. They are not fighting for

some higher and noble cause.

If they are talking, it is because they are all puppets. They are in the hands of some puppeteer who would want to blow up this democratic bridge which is Italy. He is not yet defeated, but we are on the right track.

These excerps were translated by Mario Alfano and distributed by The New York Times.

The Paste Is Out of the Tube

By Thomas Franck

River, and the 27,000 people of Gi-

braltar have determined their fu-

ture by deciding to remain French

NEW YORK — The Falkland Islands may be small, underpopulated and remote, but the issues raised by the conflict over their possession are transcendent,

mmediate and dangerous.

At one level, what is at stake is approximately 6,000 craggy square miles in the remote South Atlantic and a chunk of continental shelf that may contain oil. At a more profound level, the dispute raises questions, the answers to which may determine whether mankind survives by wit and discretion or The first issue is basic to human rights and peace: May a popula-tion be transferred from one 'owner" to another against its will,

like a football player?
On this, the United Nations Charter and international law are clear. Self-determination is a basic right of all peoples and a corner-stone of friendly relations among nations. The charter does not say that colonies or colonials may not choose to remain that way, provid-

ed they do so freely.

In its challenge to Britain, Argentina is not the first country to assert a right of "historic title" to a territory taken from it a century or two ago. In 1974, Morocco set out to "liberate" what had been the Spanish Sahara, against the clearly registered will of the population living there. A year later, the International Court ruled overwhelmingly that the preference of the in-habitants must take priority over the rights of a neighboring state based on an old claim.

There are only about 1,800 peo-ple living in the Falklands. Does that make a difference? Nowhere in the UN Charter, or in international law generally, is the right of self-determination limited to large populations. Logically, such a line by on a thin ledge of civilization

is virtually impossible to draw. What about Djibouti (population 65,000), St. Vincent (90,000), the Seychelles (50,000) or Belize (120,000)? All these former coloies have freely determined their future by choosing independence. Conversely, the 5.000 inhabitants of St. Pierre and Miquelon, at the mouth of Canada's St. Lawrence

and British, respectively. In two instances the self-deterion of a nonu denied - in the Spanish Sahara and in East Timor, a former Por-tuguese colony annexed by Indonesia, also in 1975. In both cases there has been severe fighting and bloodshed ever since.

Clearly the UN Charter is right: Respect for self-determination is the cornerstone of peaceful relations among nations.

Even more important is the charter's principle that states must refrain from the use of threat or force in their international relations. It is this fundamental rule that the Security Council reiterated when it overwhelmingly de-manded that Argentina immediately withdraw all its forces from the islands, which they had occu-pied the day before.

Unfortunately, the prohibition of unilateral use of force has been eroding ever since the charter's adoption in 1945, and with frightening acceleration in the last five years. Before the Falklands takeover we had the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, the Soviet Un-ion's seizure of Afghanistan, Israel's air strike against Iraq's nuclear reactor and Iran's capture of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

overhanging a dark chasm. That ledge is supported by nothing more than the gradual accretion of a public belief that certain kinds of conduct are simply unthinkable, that some options must never be exercised under any circumstances. Each time a state takes the law into its own hands — whether in a good or bad cause — it makes the

stroying another buttress support-ing civilization's frail ledge. Once a violent option has been exercised, the process of making the thinkable once again unthinkable is rather like putting toothpaste back into the tube. A first step, however, is for the international community to rally behind the violated principle and restate it forcefully. That, at least, the Unit-

The writer, director of research for the United Nations Institute for Research and Training in New York, is on leave as a professor of interna-tional law at New York University. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

ed Nations has done.

unthinkable thinkable, thereby de-

hoped would never come. ers as if it were their own.

A Few Falklanders

By Fred Strebeigh

NEW YORK — The Falklanders have already tasted the loss of personal freedom at the hands of a military regime that says it will throw them in jail for two weeks if they merely step outside their homes. And already they have seen the Falkland pound, which is tied to the pound sterling and has provided them an economic stability unknown in Argentina, declared meaningless.

For years, these pastoral people had dreaded the unknown and threatening land that now has come across the water to transform their way of life.

I receive many letters from the Falklands, the last from Simon Cass. Not long ago, I took pictures for his sister Jenny's wedding in Christ Church Cathedral in Port Stanley, His letter said the couple had just won the right — long withheld by absentee holders of Falkland land who live in Britain

-to buy a farm. Jenny and Simon trained for years with the Falkland militia, preparing for the invasion they

For 40 years Matthew and Joan Dummett have tended sheep and kent to themselves in a remote and beautiful corner of the islands, never visiting the capital. They care for the land of absentee own-

Even when Matthew earned only \$12 a month, he saved it up. What have he and Joan saved for, all their lives, in this little place? One day there, we talked about their fears. Matthew thought Argentina might try germ warfare. "They'd do something bigger." Joan said. "Come in with planes." money by, so we can go where we want if we have to."

What will the new government do with Riley Griggs, the Falkland police chief? Has he been locked in his own jail — 110 years old, walls 22 inches thick, heavy steel doors? Riley never locked those doors. "We haven't got hardened crimi-nals here," he used to say. When he had prisoners, he sent them off by day to cut peat, mow fields, paint roofs. When Riley went into a pub, former prisoners would buy him drinks. They would tell his

wife they missed her cooking.

And what of Ian Harding the financial secretary who runs an economy that has only modest inflation, no operating deficits and no unemployment? With 130-percent inflation, a budget never balanced and 12-percent unemployment, what can Argentina guarantee for him?

Donald Everdine, who manages the same 250,000 acre farm that his father and grandfather did, said the Falklands were so safe that, were it not for the fairy tales they read, his children would not

even be afraid of the dark. tee the right to untroubled childhood, or a community in which everyone works hard and no one goes hungry. Perhaps no one has the right to expect such a home. But the Faiklanders built one.

The writer (who has changed Falklanders' identities to protect them) lived three months in the isiands preparing an article for lost September's issue of Smithsonian magazine. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

It Isn't Amusing

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — This is no old-fashioned ex-Wereise in bullyboy, gunboat diplomacy. Such are the passions, the pride and the political imperatives at work on both sides that this is more in the nature of a middling-power Cuban missile crisis.

Secretary of State Haig can move faster in the jet age than the British fleet can churn southward through the Atlantic. But you are dealing with a dispute that has defied reasonable compromise for 150 years; with an Argentine regime desperately in need of a triumphant distraction from its economic malpractices; and with principles that the British rightly believe America has a profound obligation to uphold.

If Pentagon spokesman Henry Catto was talking in military terms when he said the other day that "we have no idea of doing anything but walking right down the middle," that is fair enough. But if he was speaking to the merits, then what we are witnessing are the first sour fruits of the Reagan Doctrine on how to relate with "authoritarian," as distinct from totalitarian," governments.

The Reagan administration is caught between a rock (its burgeoning partnership with Argentina in the struggle against Communist inroads in Central America) and a very hard place (the long, solid U.S. special relationship with Britain, rooted in shared principles of self-determination and cemented by alliance).

The islanders once rejected a "Hong Kong la which would have ceded sovereignty of their homeland to Argentina while leasing back administrative authority to the British and providing for a split of the returns from the oil that is supposed to be in the vicinity. Now under Argentina's occupation, they might ve second thoughts on such a deal. There lies the ultimate objective of preventive diplomacy.

But a settlement without shooting — and all the farreaching damage that could result — is by no means a

certainty. Queen Victoria gave to the language the phrase "We are not amused." In the matter of the Falklands crisis, nobody should be.

61982, The Washington Post.

Thinking It Over

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — After remembering the axiom that the average citizen is no more capable of a grand passion than of a grand opera, and wishing that William James were here to see the roaring crowds in Argentina and those who cheered the British fleet at Portsmouth... ("Man lives by habits indeed," wrote James, "but what he lives for is thrills and excitements. The only relief from habit's tediousness is periodical excitement. From time immemorial wars have been, especially for noncombatants, the supremely thrilling excitement.")

After wondering when Senator Kennedy or some similar keeper of the peace will seek legislation requiring the executive to get congressional permission before "becoming involved in" the Falkland Islands... (There's a slogan for the next Kennedy campaign: "He kept our boys out of Port Stanley.") After marking this down as another example of the strength of the weak and the weakness of the sort-ofstrong... (Argentina was not deterred by Britain's nuclear deterrent. Lord Wigg laments that Britain has

spent "£111 billion on defense since the end of the last war and we can't knock the skin off a rice pudding." Welcome to the Iranian hostage experience.)

After hoping that this episode will call American attention to this truism: that when your political will and military assets are perceived to be insufficient to sustain your commitments and pretenses, other na-tions begin acting rudely... (Britain's task force is led

by the aircraft carrier Invincible, which Britain is selling to Australia for budgetary reasons.)

After fainting from the thought that any number governments which, like Argentina's, project internal tensions toward external foes, may some day

After noting that this crisis underscores the wrong-beadedness of liberals who insist that the world is made safer by decreasing American power... After all these thoughts comes this one: Little crises bave ways of growing faster than you can say "Sarajevo." 01982, The Washington Post.

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Israel and the West Bank Protests If we want to persuade the Arabs to help implement autonomy in accordance with the Camp David agreement, we must first restore the minimal autonomy originally granted by former Israeli governments. — From Ha'aretz (Tel Aviv). [The protests on the West Bank] did not

just the opposite: They began with a signal from the PLO to storm the Jews.

April 10: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

How much effect can the individual citizen have on public policy? The question takes on particular urgency these days in the context of the nuclear war threat.

Letters

Jonathan Schell

An encouraging example of the impact one man can have is to be found in the series of articles in The New Yorker by Jonathan Schell, whose terrifying account of the possibility of a nuclear holocaust appears to have galvanized American public opinion. It is not impossible to discern a link between the Schell articles and President Reagan's recent appearance on television to attempt a reformulation of American policy on nuclear weapons. All of us can help in some way

ing known our stand on this. It is the most important issue that mankind faces JULIAN BEHRSTOCK.

to ban the nuclear bomb by mak-

Immigration Law Regarding "Peking Protests U.S.

Distinction Between Taiwan, China Immigrants" (IHT, March 31): As a U.S. immigration attorney, I point out that many immigrants from both China and Taiwan will now be able to go to America many years earlier than before the enactment of this new law. Whatever President Reagan's political motives were, the real benefit of this new law will accrue to those

Chinese and Taiwanese who are seeking to make the United States their permanent home. BRUCE LELAND JAFFA.

Stereo Deterrence

The way to return the Falkland Islands to their rightful owners with a minimum of bloodshed is to organize a great airlift of stereo equipment to enable the islanders to play at full volume and continuously 'Don't Cry for Me, Argentina' (from 'Evita') until the invaders flee screaming. Believe me. JAMES PRICE.

Gstaad, Switzerland. **Batty Schemes**

Regarding "U.S. Planned to Use Bats to Bomb Japan" (IHT, March 23): Mankind should be ashamed. Not only is much money wasted on ridiculous and destructive schemes, but the craze of finding all possible means to kill and cripple leads to the destruction and

maining of innocent animals. A.K. SAJJAD. Chaville, France.

Bristol Barrel

Regarding William Safire's "Language" column (IHT, April 5): It is my understanding that the abbreviation "bbl" stands for Bristol barrel. So Safire has outsmarted himself once again.
NORMAN HOWARD-JONES.

Taking the High Road to Inns in the Highlands

by Craig Claiborne

DINBURGH - When I settled on Scotland for my most recent vacation I had only the vaguest notion of what i might expect at table. Would there be clootie dumplin', crappit head, fife bannocks, howtowdie, fitless cock or perhaps forfar bridies? (I did not make up those names; they are in a book called "Traditional Scottish Recipes." by George L. Thomson.) Or simple, untitled country fare? Or some kind of cooking in the Continental manner, meaning spurious

I knew, of course, that there would be salmon, poached and smoked, and, I more than presumed, haggis, the national dish, celebrated in verse by Robert Burns as "chieftain of the puddin' race." One of my chief anticipations was, in fact, to dine on that dish on its native soil. Sampling it in the United States had led me to believe that there are certain taste sensations that cannot be exported.

I decided to make inverlochy Castle, nea

Fort William, the focal point of my trip. I had heard that at this inn, reputedly the most ex-pensive in Scotland, the guests are pampered as if they were to the manor born. I had also country. I would also try four or five other small country inns said to have good kitchens.

It took me two or three house to keep the country inns said to have good kitchens. heard that it sets one of the best tables in the It took me two or three hours to drive from

Abbottsinch Airport, oriside Glasgow, to Fort William, and by the time I arrived at Invertochy Castle I was wholly enraptured by the Scottish countryside. It is, I think, one of the greater glories of this earth, rivaled only by I was famished by the time I got to the inn, which stands at the end of a narrow drive bor-dered by dense thickets of rhododendrons. I

was greeted by Mrs. Joseph Hobbs, the wife of the owner, who asked me, since it was 4 p.m., if I would care for tea and pastries. I told her that I would prefer something savory, and a moment later was seated on the terrace with a glass of chilled white wine and a generous portion of smoked salmon, layered between triangles of freshly baked brown bread. I settled myself into a spacious room with a

comfortable bed, ample storage and fine period furniture. Outside my window I could see Queen Victoria's Walk (the castle was built in 1863, and the queen spent a week in residence there 10 years later), flower beds and a vegetable garden, a splendidly tended lawn and a

I had been advised that dinner would be served promptly at 7:30, and at 7 I wandered downstairs and into the drawing room, which smelled deliciously of the wood burning in the handsomely carved fireplace. Like the hall of the castle, the drawing room has painted ceilmy order for Scotch that bore the Inverlochy Castle name. (Hobbs, the proprietor, once some time ago to a group of international distillers.) I drank it, as instructed, in proper Scottish fashion, without water or ice.

Shortly after my arrival I had been given the evening's menu by Michael Leonard, the manager of the castle who also acts as maitre d'hôtel. He proposed a game pâté to be followed by a spinach and sorrel soup, a main course of salmon mousse with a mousseline sauce and, for dessert, an orange soufflé.



Inverlochy Castle in Scotland,

That meal was altogether exemplary. The pate was moist, rich and irresistible; the soup was piping hot and masterfully seasoned with a blend of the pureed vegetables; the salmon mousse was delicate in flavor and texture and glorified by its sauce (a blend of hollandaise and whipped cream) and the soufflé was puffed as high as any I have ever seen.

During my stay I also dined on crème Crècy (a cream of carrot soup), roast beef and crème brûlée; on graviax followed by borscht, roast lamb and apple crunch; on curried apple soup followed by grilled prawns with garlic butter, roast duck with apple sauce and rodgrod, the Danish pudding made with fresh raspberries and currants (Mrs. Hobbs is Danish by birth, and sometimes takes a hand in the kitchen). Except for the roast beef (my slices were over cooked, although I saw rare cuts served to other diners) all the dishes were notable.

Taking my leave of Inverlochy Castle, I was filled with an odd, puzzling nostalgia. As I headed off to my next destination, I realized what it was. I was remembering my first visit to the Ritz Hotel in Paris — with its refined food and polished service, Inverlochy Castle was like a miniature Ritz in Scotland.

My next stop was Tullich Lodge, near Ballater. Its proprietors, Neal Bannister and Hector MacDonald, run the cozy, congenial inn like a Victorian boarding house with Georgian overtones. It is both quaint and unpretentious. My bedroom was large, with a bed and some period furniture.

I found Bannister at the bar, serving drinks to an international clientele and one or two Scots. A copy of Michel Guérard's "Cuisine Minceur" lay before him on the bar, open to a color photograph of salmon aspic with lemon and green peppercorns, and as each guest arrived, Bannisier offered the book for viewing and announced with some pride that he had re-created the dish for the evening meal.

Over a Scotch, I mentioned to Bannister my keen desire to dine on made-in-Scotland haggis. It turned out that one of my fellow guests, at that moment seated in the bar with his wife, was a butcher named Hamlet who had brought with him three freshly made haggises from his shop in the town of Kingussie. extracted from Bannister a vow that he would serve haggis at least once during my stay.

Tullich Lodge serves set menus, and my first meal in the walnut-paneled dining room consisted of a hot, hearty cream soup made with chicken and diced veal kidney. This was followed by the cold salmon in aspic (good, although the aspic was a bit runny), a salad and erous assortment of cheeses, imported and local. And breads. The breads of Scotland from the thick, flat, crusty whole-grain rounds to the thin, flat, crunchy catmeal "cakes" — are among the best I have ever sam-pled anywhere. And the breads at Tullich Lodge, produced by a local bakery, were the best I tasted in Scotland.

On the second evening we had haggis as the first course. The meaty dish, made with the chopped liver, heart and other innards of the sheep and cooked inside the animal's stomach, was superb, and a far cry from the spurious versions I have tasted at home. This haggis was delectably tender in texture and marvelously seasoned with chopped onions and a generous amount of black pepper. I was told that it is customary in Scotland to eat haggis with a glass of Scotch, taken neat. (You can also give the dish an added fillip by pouring a small your plate.) The haggis was served with its traditional accompaniments, turnips and potatoes. It was a dream come true.

I am told that there may be shooting and fishing lodges as grand and as pleasant as Tul-chan Estate, close to Grantown-on-Spey, but as a non-sportsman, I would be hard put to believe it. With some small reservations, I found it pretty much of a paradise.

The turreted stone mansion in which guests are housed is as impressive as the castle at Inverlochy. It is furnished to a sportsman's taste, with guns and shooting gear mounted on the walls among landscapes and shooting and fishing prints. I was housed in one of the towers overlooking an enormous expanse of country-side and the River Spey. It could have been a study for Constable or Turner.

The food was, with a few exceptions, outstanding. I recall dining on what was probably the best-textured and tastiest gravlax I have ever eaten, with, of course, a mustard sauce. We were regaled with fantastic smoked salmon, small puff pastry bouchées filled with creamed mushrooms, uncommonly good roast lamb with orange and herb stuffing, excellent rare roast beef, exceptional roast pork and a poached salmon that could rarely be bettered at any other table in Scotland. Among the desserts were a lemon mousse, a French apple tart with apricot glaze, a chocolate mousse and that specialty of Australia and New Zealand, the great meringue round filled with raspberries and cream known as a Pavlova.

There were only two disappointing meals, a soggy quiche Lorraine and an uninspired cold roast chicken at one lunch and an ordinary haggis that was served to me privately one noontime when all the other guests were out shooting grouse or fishing. It was, by my newfound standards, a bit starchy and chewy. My other areas of mild discontent were the dining arrangement and the shower. Meals are taken at a single, perfectly appointed table, whereas I much prefer the solitude (if I'm dining alone) or privacy (if I'm di two companions) that separate tables afford. As for that shower, it was the devil's own contrivance, a sort of rubber stethoscope that you were supposed to attach to the hot and cold water taps; one end always fell off, so that you were either scalded or frozen.

But the 21,000-acre estate is a glorious place for slugabeds like me as well as for sportsmen.

I took long walks every day, especially along the magnificent River Spey, where salmon jumped out of water as the fishermen cast their lines and prayed for rain (fish, they tell me, bite better in the rain.) In short order, I found

I had become as enamored of the River Spey as I was of those myriad Scottish lakes that can, of course, be counted among the Lord's

Culloden House, near Inverness, was not among my happier experiences in Scotland. The house has some historical associations— it reputedly stands on the ruins of the Renaissance castle in which Bonnie Prince Charlie slept the night before he lost his last great bat-tle on British soil — the Barrie of Culloden century, and is designed in the Adam style.

The problem is that Culloden House

somewhat shabby, and its furnishings are a bit dowdy. To be fair, I had a relatively modern bedroom with the best radio reception I had found in Scotland, while the shower was almost wholly acceptable as Scottish showers go.

The food seemed routine. I lunched on slightly overcooked grilled salmon and a tasty assortment of mixed vegetables (including eggplant and cauliflower) and I dined on overcooked stuffed lobster bathed in an excess of butter. The breakfast, I must admit, was admirable — sausages, a choice of kippers or smoked haddock, half a grapefruit and tea.

On the single evening I spent at Culloder House, an imposing number of non-English-speaking Japanese tourists checked into the hotel. One of them sat at the piano and launched into "Auld Lang Syne" and "Loch Lomond." The hotel's brochure says that "Prince Charlie had to leave in a hurry," and I took my cue from that.

I had high hopes for the Isle of Eriska Hotel at Leidag, a turreted Victorian structure set on an island in Loch Linnhe, a seductively beautiful body of water. I knew that it is rated by one motoring guide as one of the four best hostelries in Britain, and I knew that the pro-prietor was the Rev. Robin Buchanan-Smith of the Presbyterian Church.

I was put into a minor state of choler on my arrival. I was ushered into a tiny, cenobitic room suitable for a cloistered or monastic life. But I was not on this trip to do penance - not at better than \$70 a night. Then I discovered that there was no top sheet on my very narrow bed, only an eiderdown comforter, under the likes of which I have never been able to sleep properly. I requested a top sheet and was told that my comforter should suffice. An hour later, the woman in charge knuckled under and gave me another sheet.

I walked into the bar and soon a tall man with a theatrical presence entered and ap-proached me. It was Buchanan-Smith, a bluff, hearty man with a bone-crushing handshake.

Dinner began with very good deep-fried cheese balls made of cream-puff pastry and a delicate, frothy mousse of kippers. There was a rich and spicy fresh tomato soup, with more of that extraordinary brown bread. A roast leg of iamb was a trifle overcooked but wonderfully tender and fragrant with fresh rosemary, served with oven-baked potatoes with onion and slightly tough broad beans. The chocolate mousse cake was competently made and the oranges in Grand Marnier sauce very much worthwhile. The cheeses, an impressive assortment of Stiltons and Bries, were served, as is often the case in Britain, with the water wafers I dislike intensely.

I had reserved a room for two nights at the

Isle of Friska, and had to pay a \$42 cancella-tion charge when I left after one. I had heard from friends in America that a

young couple from New York, Robert and Jane Taylor, had opened a charming inn called the Ardsheal House not far from the Isle of Eriska, and it was there I repaired.

Ardsheal means a "high lookout place" or "watchtower"; the house itself stands in a magnificent setting wooded with huge, ancient sycamores, oaks and holly trees. It was built as a manor house in 1545, sacked during one uprising or another and rebuilt in 1760. The Taylors have furnished it in simple good taste. My bedroom was uncommonly pleasant, bright and quite modern, with extensive views

The food was intelligently conceived and excellently prepared. The Taylors provided me with the best cheese soup — this one a blend of Cheddar and Stilton — I have ever eaten. (To tell the truth, I had never much cared for cheese soup before.) There was a delectable, innovative and wholly unexpected preparation of monkfish with a sauce of Oriental inspiration made with soy sauce, ginger and scallions. Then there was cold salmon with freshly made mayonnaise — conceivably the purest, most properly poached salmon I have ever had.

was equally enthusiastic about a platter of smoked local trout, so subtly seasoned and del-icately flavored it could not have been im-



proved upon. Even the garnish for the platter was uncommonly palatable — cherry tomatoes filled with a horseradish sauce; small scallious; crisp lettuce leaves. Two other soups that I especially admired were a cream of green pea soup made from fresh peas and a vegetable soup containing tomatoes, celery and carrots.

Only a roast leg of lamb left a bit to be desired. It was overcooked and a bit strong.

Scottish breakfasts deserve a word of their own. At inns throughout the land, they are pure happiness for anyone who prefers the first meal of the day to all others. The many and various foods — grilled kippers, finnan haddie, grapefruit juice, grapefruit halves, orange juice, grilled tomatoes, broiled kidneys and mushrooms, whole baked hams, fried sau-sages, fried bread, coffee, tea—are served at a sideboard, the hot foods on warming trays so that guests may help themselves. I find Scottish sausages delightful, although invariably made with a fair amount of cereal filler; I find the toast - by custom invariably served chilled, the triangles in silver racks — less so.

I can only add that in Scotland I was often led to forsake my diet, but I knew that I would

return to it stringently back home.

01982 The New York Times

Splendor and Confusion in Festival of India

by Souren Melikian

ONDON - The outburst of Indian art shows that started like a chain reaction on March 24 at the Hayward Gallery and will go on through April
21, when the Victoria and Albert Museum inaugurates its own independent exhibition, is unlikely to be soon forgotten. Its mixture of splendor and confusion matches the dizzying feeling experienced by the outsider on his first visit to the subcontinent.

This so-called Festival of India is not to be

missed, if only for that seething abundance. But it takes patience and a highly trained eye to retain the ability of taking in anything at all after a quarter of an hour of erring through the maze of the main exhibition at the Hayward.

Ambitiously titled "In the Image of Man," it has a further subtitle, "The Indian Perception of the Universe Through 2,000 Years of Painting and Sculpture," that makes it sound like a doctoral dissertation. Unfortunately, it also looks like one. The exhibition is broken up according to themes with a highly literary conno-tation, such as "The Abundance of Life" or "Man in the Cosmos." We are spared the word Weltanschauung, but only just.

Rejecting any classification relating to chronology or original provenance, the organizers set out to illustrate their own ideas about the essence of Indian art. Thus, an 18th-century miniature may be seen a few steps away from a 17th-century slab from an Islamic monument or a second-century B.C. sculpture.

To the specialist, no doubt, this must be fascinating as a visual commentary on facts with which he is thoroughly at home. To the general public, which does not have it all at its fingertips, it looks more like a jumble - no coherent image of any area in India at any period of its history emerges from it.

It is not just that historical development becomes unintelligible in the process. It makes it impossible for the uninformed spectator to get gradually acquainted with unfamiliar artistic languages. Instead of the visual progression that any initiation to remote art forms requires, he is treated to a hurdle race.

There are many extraordinary objects in the Hayward exhibition for which the organizers deserve high praise. Better still, they have selected many pieces never shown abroad before. But because the masterpieces are hardly put in perspective, the nonspecialist will be advised to do his homework before setting foot there.

He might not overlook the smiling stone head in high relief of the fifth century - denead in high rener of the inth centry
scribed as a "One-faced Linga" — from the
Delhi National Museum, which is big enough
to focus attention. But it is only too easy to miss the fragmentary head (No. 63) from the second-century B.C. Buddhist ruins at Bharhut or even the admirable standing Buddha from the Hydernbad State Museum (No. 329). The latter illustrates a rare moment of Indian art around the second to third century that is hardly represented in the West. The 17th-century Islamic slab mentioned be-

fore, apparently from some monument at Bija-pur not otherwise identified in the catalog, is likewise a revelation for the Western public. Here again, however, it is easily overlooked, isolated as it is among unrelated objects and poorly lit like two-thirds of the show. It would have been worth mentioning in passing for the information of the nonspecialist that there is more Islamic architecture to be seen in India than in most other countries in the world. Much is likewise left in the dark, literally

and metaphorically, concerning the minia-tures, of which there is a substantial contingent. The formidable impact of small-format painting from the Iranian world, including present-day Afghanistan in which the Mogul dynasty had its summer capital, Kabul, is not ned. It might have helped to point out somewhere that the miniatures carrying texts in the Arabic alphabet all illustrate Persian poetry or chronicles because Persian was the universal language of literature and administra-tion under the Islamic statesmen, frequently of Turkish stock, who ruled much of India from

the 11th century on.

More generally, the fact that from the early 16th century on, the Indian upper classes adhered to Persian fashions in every field, tailoring them to their own tastes, explains a lot in art as well as in culture. If a miniature illustrating a war theme from a Hindu Ragamala cycle is composed in a vertical format, rather than the indigenous horizontal format and shows princes riding horses fitted with Iranian trappings, fighting with scimitar and bow, and dressed in Islamic attire, the reason lies in the extraordinary cultural interpenetration that characterized Hindustan, as the Persianized Moslems called India for centuries.

This Indo-Persian synthesis was eventually to find a political expression through the emer-gence of present-day Pakistan. But throughout India, there were areas where the process repeated itself, such as the Bahmanid sultanate in the Deccan and its school of Persian-derived miniature painting, of which a little master-piece can be seen in the exhibition (No. 49). Often, too, cultural divergence resulting

from different religious allegiances could be observed within the same city. To the Hindu, the terms of reference were those of ancient India, which found expression in Sanskrit literature. To the Moslem, they were those of Koranic metaphysics and Persian literature, part of it imported and much written in India itself.

To follow the intricacies of so many complex developments implies familiarity with almost antithetic cultures. This may be why, after a century of continued Western interest in

to encompass all. The truth of the matter, made painfully if unwittingly obvious at the Continued on page 6W

India, the approach to "Indian" art and cul-

ture remains so confused whenever it attempts



Miniature from the Kangra school, Punjab, c.1780, at Spink's.

Avocado Boom in Spain

by Mary Peirson Kennedy

ALAGA, Spain - Five years ago a tourist in Spain asking for an aguacate, or avocado, in a restaulook or a shrug of the shoulders from the waiter. Not so today. Ever since the agricultural experimental centers in southern Spain began cautiously working with this subtropical fruit in the late 1960s, more and more farmers have been getting into the business of growing avo-

With its favorable climate, Spain is the only country in Europe that has been able to grow the fruit commercially, although Corsica, Sicily and Portugal have been experimenting. It has taken the Spaniards more than 500 years to get around to cultivating the fruit, but the avocado now has every prospect of making a major contribution to the country's agricultur-

The fruit has a long history in Spain. The conquistadors who sailed to the New World in the 15th century brought back to Europe the seeds of a plant descended from Laurus nobilis. the laurel of antiquity and poetry. The trees prospered in the Andalusian sun and grew into gigantic and popular shade trees, but no one thought of eating the fruit, which fell the ground and rotted.

Avocados have been cultivated in the Canary Islands for years, but the oldest orchards on the mainland are perhaps 15 years old. In 1978, southern Spain had 1,150 hectares under avocado cultivation, and although figures are hard to come by, it is estimated that this area has tripled since then. By 1986, it is projected that there will be 10,000 hectares (24,700 acres) bearing avocados. Today, to the farmers in the provinces of

Malaga, Granada and Almeria (the main cultivation areas), who are used to getting 35 cents a kilo for oranges and perhaps a little more for tangerines and lemons, any crop that brings in a minimum of almost a dollar a kilo is interesting. And foreigners who have poured into the coastal areas in the last 15 years have suddenly come to see the avocado as a good

The countryside surrounding the picturesque mountain village of Mijas, Malaga, has undergone a radical change. In the flat lands at the foot of the mountain, just a few kilometers from the sea, one no longer just sees rows of corn, barley and chick-peas, but thousands of newly planted avocado trees. The biggest problem in growing avocados, finding enough wa-ter, has been overcome by digging wells, some more than 100 meters deep.

In Nerja, Malaga, men like José Casanova

stunned their neighbors in the early 1970s by uprooting olive trees for avocados and turning their backs on the generations who had never cultivated anything but cereals and olives -

crops that needed no irrigation. Today Casanova is one of the important growers in the

One West German conglomerate recently put in 15,000 trees. In five years, the first full crop will be exported to supply a chain of German supermarkets. German consumption of avocados quadrupled in the four years up to 1980. France's consumption of Spanish avocados multiplied by 10 in the same period.

Anton van Meer, a retired school director from the Netherlands, has spent seven years with his family and some outside help terracing his isolated mountain farm and planting it with avocade trees. "I've worked harder than ever before in my life," he says, "and I have never felt better or more at peace with myself."

There are as many opinions on how to grow avocados as there are avocado growers. There are those who grow their trees in sandy soil, rocky soil, in claylike soil and in rich loamy soil — and all are convinced theirs is the best way. Once the young tree survives the first three years of its life, it develops a surprising strength, pliable before high winds. In most cases the fruit never ripens on the tree, which means that the farmer, if he doesn't like the current market prices, may wait without losing his crop as he would with apples or peaches. Another advantage of the avocado is that it does not ripen immediately upon picking, and is easier to pack and ship.

The avocado, commonly treated as a vegetable, is an almost sugarless fruit containing eight vitamins. About 500 known varieties all derive from one of three American strains; the subtropical Mexican pear-shaped fruit, the most resistant to cold and the easiest to identify (if you crush its leaf between your fingers it will smell of anis); the Guatemalan, also subtropical, round and plump, less resistant to cold, and the West Indian, a tropical strain, also round, but distinguished from the Guaternalan by a stem that looks like a broadheaded nail.

Spain has not entered any of the commercial side markets of the avocado, the face creams, shampoos and shaving lotions. But one enterprising grower near Malaga, Emilio Garcia, urges people to come and pick their own avocados at his ranch, Los Dos Hermanos, and offers them a recipe for face cream that can be made with overripe avocados that he sells at reduced prices.

If the export market has grown, so has the local one. Markets in the coastal area of southern Spain offer probably the cheapest avocado in Europe, with an average price of \$2 to \$3 a kilo (with about five medium-sized avocados to a kilo). Antonio Cortes, who owns a small grocery store in Coin, comments: "In our family, they are part of our regular diet, either in salads or just spread on bread." An elderly cli-ent adds, "I never eat them that way, only as dessert, sprinkled with sugar and a bit of co-

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VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11) - April 15. Jorg Demus piano (Mozart, Beethoven) Vienna Chamber Orchestra. Pheroze Mistri conductor, Joceivo Liao fiute i Herndler, Salieri L Muskveren (tel: 65.81.90) - April 11: Vienna Philharmone, Gerd Al-bricht conductor (Wend, Schubert), April 15: Igo Koch piaro (Brahms, Chepint April 16: Kuchi Quarteti (Mozart, Schumann)

•Staatsoper (tel: 5324-2655) — April 10. "Parsifal" April 11: "Don Grovan-ni" April 12: "Salema" April 13: "Swan Lake," April 14: "Swan Lake," April 15: "Cavalleria" and "Paghaoci." April 16: "Der Rosenkavalter." Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.71.51) -

Through April: "Evita." 2657) — April 10, 16. "Kass Me Kate." April 11: "La Vie Parrotenae." April 14. "Zar und Zimmermann."

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS Théatre Royal du Parc (tel: \$11.41.47) — April 10-11: "L'A-zalèe" (Yves Januaque), April 15-16: "Le Faiseur" (Balzae)

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Center (tel. 628.87.95) — April 10: London Concert Orchestra, with Josephine Barston (Opera Gala Night) April 11: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Christina Ortiz mano (Beethoven), April 12: Johann Strauss Orchestra and Dancers To June Mr. "Aftermath: France, New Images of Man 1945-54"
— Area Camber Arts Conter — April 18-18.

Camden Arts Center — April 15-18 Camden Antiques Fair. Greenwich Theater (tel: \$58.77.55) — *Greenwich Theater (in: 500 July 17 The Assassin" (Sartre).

*The Haward Gallery — To June 13.

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"In The Image of Map." Indian art.

•Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.82 12) — April 13: Luciano Pavarotti tenor, Roy-•Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.911 —

ard Bernstein conductor, Jill Gomez soprano (Elgar, Bernstein). April 15: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Jesus Lopez-Cobes conductor, Julian Lloyd-April II: Imrat Khan sitar, London Symphony Orchestra, Sergiu Celibi-Webber piano (Strauss, Schubert). April 16: English Chamber Orchestra,

April 10-11, 13-14; MiR Jackson, 2019 Alexander, Ray Brown and ckey Rober, April 15-17; Gil Scott

Sharps and Flats

JAZZ, BOCK AND POP ERLIN, Deutschlandhalle (tel:

852.40.80) — April 14: Informational Festival of Country Music, featuring Kris Kristofferson, Billy Swan, Jerry Lee Lewis and Lounie Donogan. COMPRESSION LORDS DESIGNATION (COMPRESSION). Montementre Junihouse (tel: 11.46.87) — April 11: Emile
Wilkens' Almors Rig Hand, Knamy
Drew, Richard Boons, Houses Parism,
Thomas Cleanes and the winners of the
Ben Webster Princ: Japper Landgmand
and Mach Vinding.

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Heron.

eBspace Cardini — April 16: Free jazz concert featuring Stove Lacy, Steve Potts and Bohlty Pew.

eCtub Saint-Germain (tal: 222.51.09)

— Rhoda Scott (three shows every night, except Sanday);

ePett. Opportum (tal: 236.01.36) — April 12-18: Intumy Gourley trio,

eCactus Charley (tal: 562.01.77) — American entagranti with Country Western and folk music on Wednesday, Thursday, Priday and Saturday nights. and Made Vinding.

LONDON. Ronnie Scott's (tel:
439.07.47) — April 10: Art Blakey and
the Jazz. Mostengers. April 12: 20:
Duxier Gordon Quarter.

oFair Deat (tel: 274.52.42) — April 11:
Wilson McRott. Sam and Daws, Eddie
Ployd and Carle Thomas.

oDominion Theory (tel: 580.95.62) —
April 11-13: Carole King.

oParteell Room (tel: 928.31.91) — April
18: Eddie (Lockjew) Davis.

MONTE CARLO. Cusing de Monte Thursday, Friday and Sentrday nights.

«Gailé Montparname (tel: 322.16.18)

— Through April 18: Golden Gate ON TOUR: Jother Tell — April 11 at the Sporthalle, Cologue; April 12 at the Gruphelle, Essen; April 13 at the Sear-landhalle, Sandhruckou and April 14 at the Palais des Sports, Lyons, white Daris — April 16 at the OCH, Hamburg and April 17 at the Johnhumderthalle, Frankfurt.

MONTE CARLO, Cuino de Monte Carlo (tal: 50.00.80) — Through April 19: Rottuno Mustolini.

deriballe, Frankfurt.

olista Maldon — April 10 at the Alexpo, Gresoble; April 13 at the Hall
Tholi, Strasbourg; April 14 at the Parc
des Expositions, Namey; April 15 at the
Salle dus Feles, Multivace; April 16 at
the Agors, Evry and April 17 at the
Parc des Expositions, Rouen.

— Prank Van Brakle MRINGH, Olympialis -- April 10: Burcky James Harvest. Circus-Krone-Ben -- April 10: Percy Sindge, Wilson Pickett, Sam and Dave and Eddie Floyd. April 11: Most Lon. PARES. New Morning (tel: 523.51.41)

dache conductor, Arturo Benedetti Mi-chelangeli piano (Dukas, Fauré). April 13: Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli pi-Arturo Benodetti Michelangeh pi-ano (Beethoven, Debussy) Baroque Strupts Zurich (Bellini, Janacek). April 14: BBC Symphony Orchestra. Leon-

April 10, 14: "The Sleeping Beauty." April 13, 16: "The Dream/Scenes de Ballet/Gloria." "Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 837.16.72) — April 10, 14-16: "The Gypsy Prin-•Scrpentine Gallery (tel: 402.60.75) — To April 25: Exhibition of contemporo Apin 23. Edition of Contemporary Abstration art.

Tate Gallery (tel: \$21.13.13) — To May 23: "Modern Indian Artists." To June 27: "Turner and the Sea." To June 6: "The Print Collection: A Selection

•Royal Opera House (tel: 240. (2.00) —

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON. Royal Shakespeare Company (tel: 0789/ 29.22.7) — April 10: "Macbeth." April 14-26: "Much Ado About Nothin The Other Place (tel: 0789/29,22.7)
To June 5: "Arden of Faversham."

PARIS, American Center (tel: 321.42.20) - April 13-16: Calck Hook

 Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 723.61.27) — To April 26: "A l'Are: Aléa(st." To May 9: "Five Modern Chinese Painters." To June 6: "Fernand Léger and the Modern Spirit 1018.1030" Musée Carnavalet (tel: 272.21.13) -

To April 25: "Paris Merovingien." ex-●Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26). Exhibitions - To August: "The 16th century in Florence."

Musce du Petit Palais (tel: 265.12.73) To May 30: "American Impression Musée Rodin - To June 28: Sculp-

omisse Roam — 10 Julie 28: Sculptures of Robert Whérick.
Opéra (tel: 74257.50) — April 12:
"Tosca." To April 23: Ballet de Popéra. "La Fille Mal Gardée." Heinz Speorli choreography. • Théâtre Musical de Paras (tel: 233.44.44) — To April 17: "The Magic Flute," Maurice Bejart choreographer. Théatre de la Ville (tel: 272 12 77) — From April 13: Sankai Juku, Japanese dance (at Théatre de Paris)

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.52.53) — April 10-11: Orchestra e Coro del Maggio, Neville Marriner conductor, Margareth Marshall sopra-

MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26) — April 10. 14-16: "Ariodante," April 13, 16: "L'italiana in Algeri." April 15. "Otello." VENICE, Gran Teatro — April 10: Or-chestra del Teatro la Fenice, Erich Binder conductor (Mozart).

JAPAN

TORYO, Kan-i Hoken Hall (tel: 270.61.91) — April 13: Yomiuri Nippon Symphony Orchestra, Seiichi Mitsuishi conductor (J. Strauss). National Museum of Modern Arter:
214.25.61) — To May 9: "Manjiro Sakamoto (1882-1969)," 140 oils.
 Nihon Seinenkan Hall — April 12, 1415: Trockadero de Monte Carlo ballet

troupe. ●Riccar Art Museum (tel: 571.32.54) -Wiccar Art Museum (18: 371.32.34) —
To April 25: "Senpan Mackawa (18881960)," woodblock print exhibition.

Tokyo Bunka Kaikan (tel: 370.64.41)

— April 17-19: "Aida."

"Tokyo Bunka Kaikan Small Hall (tel:
461.25.90) — April 14: Tatyana Nikolayeva piano recital.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45) — April 14: Orizndo Quartet (Mozart, Berthoven), April 15: Cristina Ortiz piano (Schumann, Ravel), Progue Quartet (Haydn, Dvorák.) April 16: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Roelof van Driesten conductor, András Schiff piano (De Boer, Grieg).

Stadsschouwburg (tel: 25.57.54) — April 12, 15: "Werther." April 14: National Ballet; "Pique Dame." April 10,

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

PARIS DESIGN CENTER

ponery furniture design is on show i Prance's new design center, the Cent V.I.A., which opened last December of the edge of Paris' Les Halles quarter.

The designer Christian Germano, as transformed the high-tech center scor into a more traditional backshop has transformed the high-tech center deour into a more traditional backdoop for the selections of the V.L.A. label (standing for Valorisation de l'innova-tion dans l'Ameublément). ion dans l'Amenhièment). apace.

Contre V.I.A., 10 place Seinte-OpAmong the exhibita are pully solar portune, Paris I; tel: 233.14.33.

can Church (tel; 705.07.99) -uval. •Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33) — To May 31: "William

Klein."

•Grand Palas (tel: 261.54.10) — To April 26: "17th-Century French Paintings in U.S. Collections." April 14-May 2: "Le Génie des Nails."

*Le Louvre des Antiquaires (tel: 297.27.10) — To June 20: "De

Amour...

Maison de la Radio — Philharmonie
Nationale des Jeunes, Alexandre Myrat
conductor, Cécile Arzewsky violin
(Schubert, Sibelius). Pierre Reach piano (Schumann, Schubert). April 13:
Jean-Claude and Marc Tavernier percussion (Taira, Tavernier).

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BREDA, Turischip - To April 12: Art UNITED STATES

the leading French furniture man-cinrer Le Roset, Pascal Mourgoe's metric Art Deco rocking chair and lippe Starck's portable bookcase annusing foldaway "Dr. Bloodmos-canvas armchaira.

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum — To June 20: "Aspects of Italian Art Now: 1982 Exxon International Exhi-bition."

11: "Les Sylphides/Grosse Fuge/Five

prints of Hokusai and his school

onion."

•International Center of Photography

— To May 9: "Paris/Magnum: Photographs 1935-1981."

•Museum of Modern Art — To June
29: Giorgio de Chirico.

•Prakapas Gallery (tel: 737,60.66) —
To April 17: "Photomontage, 1919-1939."

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN Deutsche Oper (tel: 341,44,49) --- April 10: "Ein Maskenball." April 11: "Parsifal." April 12: "The Barber of Seville." April 13: "Giselle." April 14: "Tosca." Theater am Kurfurstendamm (tel: 881,24,89) — To April 30: "The Last Chapter" (Neil Simon).

•Philharmonic (tel: 26,92,51) — April 10: 11.16 Repts Simon Conductors (tel: 26,92,51) — April 10: 11.16 Repts Simon Conductors (tel: 26,92,51) — April 10: 11.16 Repts Simon Conductors (tel: 26,92,51) — April 10: 11.16 Repts Simon Conductors (tel: 26,92,51) — April 10: 11.16 Repts Simon Conductors (tel: 26,92,51) — April 10: 11.16 Repts Simon Conductors (tel: 26,92,51) — April 10: 11.16 Repts Simon Conductors (tel: 26,92,51) — April 10: 11.16 Repts Simon Conductors (tel: 26,92,51) — April 10: 11.16 Repts Simon Conductors (tel: 26,92,51) — April 10: 11.16 Repts Simon Conductors (tel: 26,92,51) — April 10: 11.16 Repts Simon (tel: 26,92,51) — April 10: 11.16 Re

ornanarmonie (tet: 20,231) — April 10-11, 16: Berlin Symphony Orchestra (Mendelssohn, Rossini). April 11-12: Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra, Ri-cardo Chailly conductor. April 13: Sir Clifford Curzon piano (Beethoven. COLOGNE, Kunsthalle - To April

25: Roy Lichtenstein.

Oper der Stadt (tel: 21.25.81) — April
10: "Der Wildschutz." April 11. 14. 16:
"The Barber of Seville." April 12:
"Idomeneo." April 15: "Don Carlos." "Idomeneo." April 15: "Don Carios.

FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel: 13.40.0)

— April 11: L.H. Dehes organ, A. Scherbaum trumpet, I. Seemann viola (Purcell). April 12: Mirella Freni soprationals Ghiantero bass. Michael (Pitreell). April 12: Murella Frem soprano. Nicolai Ghiautrov bass, Michael
Gielen conductor. April 14: L. Hokanson and W. Wagenhauser piano (Mozart). April 15: Arleen Auger soprano,
Rainer Hoffman piano (Mozart, Wolf).
Trial and Error Ensemble. Bojidar Dimov conductor (Lonquich, Dimov).

Oper Frankfurt, (tel: 256.25.29) —
Auril 10: "The Marik Elute" A cond. 11:

April 10: "The Magic Flate." April 11: "Romeo and Juliet." April 14: "Cosi Fan Tutte." April 15: "Alcestis." April HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.55)
— April 10, 13: "Ariadne auf Naxos."

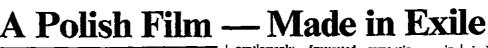
-- April 10, 13; "Anaone au Nazos," April 11: "Don Carlos." April 12: "Parsifal." April 13: Yvonne Minton and John Constable piano (Barber, Britten). April 14: "Tales of Hoffman." April 15: "Romeo and Juliet," (ballet). April 16: "Lieb' und Leid und Welt and Traum "(ballet). und Traum." (ballet).

MUNICH, Bayerische Staatsoper (tel: 22.13.16) — April 10, 12-13: "Swam Lake." April 11: "Parsifal." April 14: "Ariadne auf Naxos." April 15: "La Fille Mal Gardée." April 16: "Madam

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by John Walker

Jeremy Irons and Jerzy Skolimowski on the set of "Blackout.

ONDON - "Speed was of the essence." says actor Jeremy Irons, sit-ting in a cramped motor caravan parked outside Albert Hall in London. Opposite him, director Jerzy Skolimowski draws aside the curtains to peer at the squat, ornately Victorian pile. "I like the design of England," he contributes. "The architecture, the shapes, the parks, the double-decker

Speed may have been essential for their new film, which has the working title of "Black-out," but the essence, you feel, is something more fragile and less easily explained: images that Skolimowski, with Roman Polanski once the bright hope of Polish cinema, would rather show than talk about. "My thoughts are pictures, not put into words." he says.

Certainly, few films have ever moved from conception to shooting to completion with the swiftness of "Blackout." Skolimowski wrote a two-page outline of the film in January. In May, he plans to show the film at the Cannes Film Festival, where he carried off the major prize four years ago. "That must be a world record and one that has been very wearing on the nerves," says the film's producer, Mark Shivas, who finished raising the money only four days before shooting began.

The haste was partly due to the film's topicality. A blackish comedy, into which many read political significance, it deals with four Polish workers stranded in London by the military clampdown in their own country. It was also because Irons had only a few weeks free during February and March from other film commitments. Irons' recent successes as a gentlemanly, frustrated romantic — in "Brideshead Revisited," the highly praised television serial, and in "The French Lieutenant's Woman" - have made him an interna-

"I want to do good work," he says. "After meeting Jerzy, his enthusiasm and passion made me want to work with him. I agreed to do the film on the same day that we first talked." Like many of Skolimowski's films, "Black-

out" had its beginnings in his own life. Last year he bought a house in London, in the scruffier part of classy Kensington, almost next door to where Henry James once lived. It needed renovating, so he brought four work-men from Poland for a month. "It was on a very democratic basis. I was the fifth worker," he says. "I showed them London, took them to films, theaters, restaurants, strip clubs. I paid them in zlotys, more than they would have earned at home and it was still cheaper for me than using British workmen."

Skolimowski, 43, still has the build of the boxer he once was, the boxer he played in his first three semi-autobiographical films made in Poland in the early 1960s. A wry and wary man, he seems one of nature's counterpunchers. The third of the films, "Hands Up" strong anti-Stalinist protest," he says — be-came the most famous unseen film in Europe had finished it in 1967.

when the authorities banned it as soon as he Thanks to changes engendered by Solidarity, it was finally shown last year. "By then it was a period piece," he says. "So I shot a new preface. In a way I anticipated what is happening now. I showed an army intervening in Pol-ish affairs. The army was unidentified, so it could be any army. We managed one screening

in Poland before martial law was declared. I hope it will be seen again at a retrospective of my work that the National Film Theatre is arranging in London later this year."

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After "Hands Up." Skolimowski left Poland and showed that he could work in different countries — Belgium, where he made the New Wave-styled "Le Départ"; Italy, where he filmed the tongue-in-cheek Napoleonic "Adventures of Gerard" for Hollywood; and Britain, where he made "Deep End" and, in 1978, The Shout," a prize-winner at Cannes. He first considered turning his experiences

with his Polish workmen into a film last Dewith his Poish workmen into a him last De-cember but put the idea aside when martial law was imposed in his homeland, stranding him in London. "I was too upset to work," he says. He returned to it this year and, once Irons had agreed to play a Polish foreman, spent 11 days writing the script while Shivas raised the necessary £1 million from a theatri-cal impresario, Michael White, and Channel 4. Britain's second commercial television channel, which begins broadcasting in November.

The film's set — of a house needing renova-tion — proved no problem. Skolimowski de-cided to use his own, even though he had just finished decorating it. Workmen moved in to cover up the new floors, dirty the sparkling paintwork and disguise the pristine decor with

"I shot in my own house because I wanted the situation to be very real," he says. "If I follow my own experience I can control it in a way I couldn't if I filmed somewhere else." He hunches his shoulders, half a shrug, half a fighter getting ready for the fray. "It is very difficult to transform the imagination."

Bodies Beautiful for Asian Men

by Debra Weiner

ANGKOK - On the city's outskirts, beneath the corrugated iron roof of an open-air pavilion, several dozen sinewy young men who are peeled down to their underwear are lifting, pressing, pushing and pulling 20 tons worth of rusty equipment. They realize that they impress nobody but each other.

"That girls think men with muscles look like King Kong." says the father of That body-building. Phoon Kingmani, who opened Bangkok's lirst and largest backyard gymnasium 35 years ago. "Girls think muscles look ugly." agrees his former student, Phisal Prahasdangkura, now 34 and in the hardware business, but once body-building's Mr. Thailand as well as Mr. ASEAN. "They think if we get angry, we'll be dangerous."

"Actually," Phisal continues, "most That men don't like muscles either. They'd rather have the girls. Or they can't afford muscles, Maybe it only costs 80 baht (about \$3.50) a month to work out here, but you have to eat well - three times the usual amount of rice, eight eggs a day, eight cups of milk, a pound of meat - to keep up the muscles There are no more than several hundred body-building devotees in

Bangkok. More Thai men and women have taken to jogging, but the keeping-in-shape-for-shape's-sake attitude in the West has yet to find a following here. "I hate to say it." Phisal notes, "but few Thais are really interested in fitness. Thailand is a poor country. Living standards have a lot to do with physical fitness." Those who are inclined toward exercise seem to be so for sober rea-

sons. Consider the throngs of elderly Chinese-Thai who gather in Lumpini Park during the predawn hours to slide through the dancelike rituals of Tai Chi. Why? To stave off disease and old age.

Or consider Ki Young Song, a sixth-degree black belt and instructor at Bangkok's Tae Kwon Do school, who has worked out several hours a day for the last 26 years. Why? To develop mentally. "Power of the mind lends power to the body." Song says. "Muscles may look good, and perhaps in some places they are a sign of manliness, but Chinese doctors say too much muscle proves to be a problem. Big muscles can cause tight tendons. Chinese doctors say that if pectorals are too big, there is extra pressure on the heart. The truth is, speed is strength."

The 2,500-year-old Korean martial art, Tae Kwon Do, or Way of the Hand and Foot, combines the circular hand and foot movements of Kung Fu with the linear action of karate. Other Asian countries may favor different martial arts — Thais prefer Thai boxing; Burmese, Burmese boxing; Filipinos, Kali, which requires special definess with a

stick — yet all carry a strong element of spirituality.

Not so muscle-building for its own sake, but still it is gaining followers generally in Asia. "When I opened my first physical fitness center in Tokyo in 1965," says Clark Hatch, a 40ish, former Minnesota farm boy, "I had to persuade people to improve their health and appearance. Now, I own physical fitness centers in nine Asian countries."

Over health drinks at his Bangkok center's juice bar, Hatch — 33-inch waist. 44-inch chest and 16-inch biceps, calves and neck — outlines his findings on the Asian male physique. "Vanity," he insists, "plays as big a part in men's lives as it does in women's."

Apparently, among Asians, Filipinos care most about what muscles can do for their looks, "They're after the macho effect," Hatch says. In Japan, the main concern is to maintain a youthful image. The Hong Kong Chinese are at the bottom of Hatch's conditioning scale. "They're so superstitious they think they can drink their way to health with potions of antler borns and the like." He ranks the Taiwanese at "the point of no return. They're entertainment crazy. It's nearly impossible to coun-

The Singapore government may be the most supportive of physical fitness, but Harch's award for best physique goes to the Japanese—due in part, to their high standard of living—and the Koreans, whom he describes as "downright ruffians. Give them a barbell, and they'll shake

Hatch agrees with Song that strength is not everything. He does, however, insist on muscles, though he explains, "It's the definition and symmetry of muscles, rather than their size that counts." And fortified internal organs are as important to him as brawn.

To arrive at such well-being. Hatch center members pay a 4,000-baht entry fee plus 1,000-baht monthly dues. In exchange they are assigned a roughly hourlong program of aerobic conditioning, flexibility and strength-development exercises to be undertaken at least three times a week. Does it work? Hatch plans to open several more centers in Asia, including one pecifical and the strength of the str

including one possibly in Peking.
But will Asians ever share the Western obsession with physical fitness? "I think," says Song, "it is the same in all countries. In all countries some people like to be active, but more people like to relax."

Indian Splendor and Confusion Continued from page 5W

Hayward exhibition, is that it is impossible to talk about Indian culture in the singular. Walking into the separate commercial exhi-

bitions put up at Colnaghi's, on New Bond Street, and Spink's, on King Street, is almost a relief. The smaller size and welcome lack of intellectual affectation makes it possible to see all the items and enjoy them without getting a headache. At Colnaghi's, despite the presence of a 14th-century Nepalese carving considered. Michael Goedhuis says, to be finest of its kind and of one or two very good early bronzes, the emphasis is on the Mogul period. Suitably enough, the show includes a page from a huge manuscript, the "Hamza-Nama," executed around 1570-75, in a court atelier directed by Iranian masters and employing Hindustani artists, both Moslem and non-Moslem. This one, purely Iranian in style, shows no trace, as others do, of the new environment and is one of the most beautiful that has yet come to

light. Amazingly, it was so far unrecorded. At Spink's, the exhibition is organized as a diptych, the sculptural tradition of Buddhist and Hindu India on one hand, the Islamic or Islamic-derived tradition on the other. There are some of the earliest full-fledged manuscript miniatures developed in the early 16th century as a Hindu counterpart to the Islamic models from Iran. Purely Indian in their use of color and simplified stylization, they have much that appeals to the modern Western taste.

The masterpiece in its own way, however, is a later Indian offshoot of the Iranian graft. This is a painting from Kangra in the Punjab. executed around 1780 and showing a girl walking in a palace garden under a stormy sky. Priced at £3,200, it is cheap for its quality and was snatched away on opening day. Partly because of the ambiguity that surrounds it, the Islamic or Islamicized painting from Hindustan is not the most expensive.

At Christie's sale of April 1, there was a real

bargain to be had, an exquisite miniature signed by two famous court artists, Kanha, a Hindu, and Ikhlas, a Moslem. The page is from a manuscript of the Persian translation of the memoirs of Babur, the Turkish founder of the Mogul dynasty. All very complicated, And that explains, perhaps, how it came to be one of the season's best buys at £11,800. Paradoxically, the success story in Christic's sale of miniatures and manuscripts, was not Indian but Arab. A manuscript of the Koran calli-

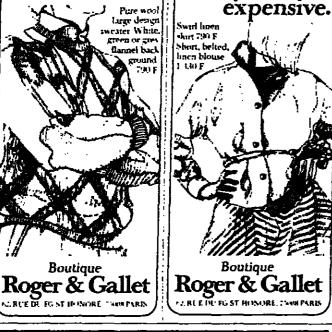
graphed in the late ninth or early 10th century was reported acquired by a Kuwaiti collector for £78,000 through a London dealer, a record price for any manuscript of the Koran.

Things may change up to a point, thanks to the round of Indian exhibitions. The publicity surrounding them inevitably focuses attention on the world of India and might well attract hitherto unconcerned outsiders. In the first three days, business was described as "brisk"

by a director of a leading London gallery.
However, such sales are only the tip of the iceberg. In this field, the really important pieces are seldom publicized. Any major piece of excavated art or even any large-sized temple bronze instantly raises questions as to just how and when it got out of its home country. Sooner or later similar questions will be raised with regard to lesser items.

The market will inevitably find its limitations, and its actors, who enthusiastically responded to the idea of an Indian festival, might discover that emphasizing the beauty and importance of art in this area is a twoedged sword. It might generate a greater desire to better protect it as much as sell more of it at

eLondon Colseum — April 15. "Ma-dam Bauterfix." April 16. 14. "Mar-Stuart." April 16. "Pelléas and Mélisande." 30 D: 33 M Reasonable. swrater William



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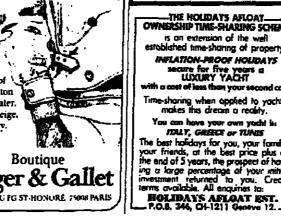












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Etruscans and Leonardo in Florence

by Susan Lumsden

LORENCE - The Archaeological Museum, restorer of the splendid Riace bronzes, has done it again. The Etruscan Frontone di Talamone (on view here until Oct. 3) is just one of the many small, specialized exhibitions that Florence serves up so well from its endless back kitchen of art. There are currently three such exhibitions running in Florence, each rooted in local

to the Etruscan temple of Talamone, has none of the rippling power and beauty of the bronze Greek warriors that drew mobs to the museum last year. This huge fragmented masterpiece says more about the love, or madness, of the archaeologist (or his subject.

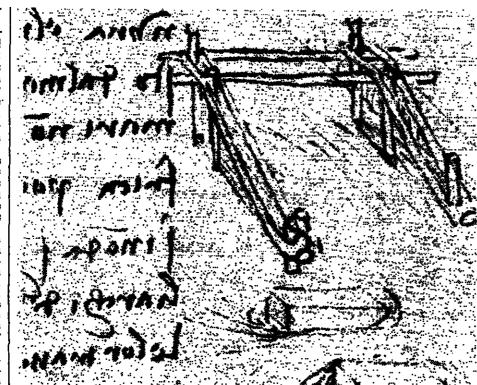
It was built in the fourth century B.C., when Rome was a promising town and Etruria a powerful federation with artistic and commercial ties with Greece. Since then, it has been destroyed and salvaged at least four times, most recently after the Florence flood of 1966. It succumbed in the second century B.C. to the Gauls, in the first century B.C. to a fire and in 1888 to the Italian Army, which mounted a fortress on the site in southern Tuscany near the present port of Orbetello.

While they were excavating for the founda-tion, soldiers found sculptured terra-cotta fragments of the Etruscan temple. Archaeologists scavenged for the rest, but couldn't stop the fort. The fragments, reassembled later in Florence, were found to illustrate the saga of the seven warriors of Thebes, dramatized by both Aeschylus and Euripides. During a second ex-cavation of the Talamone hillsite in 1962-69, the main fragments were found, showing Oedi-pus, blind, bent and mourning over the bodies of his two sons, killed in a fratricidal battle over his kingdom.

The real discovery of this latest reconstruc-tion is the extent to which Greek culture and religion were assimilated not only by the in-land Erruscans but subsequently by the Florentines during the early Renaissance.

The Waters, the Earth and the Universe, scientific writings and drawings by Leonardo da Vinci (at the Palazzo Vecchio until May 3), will be best appreciated by those who can read Renaissance Italian backward. They were executed in Florence from 1506 to 1511, using nairror writing, at the time Leonardo was painting the Battle of Anghiari in the Palazzo Vecchio. Experts say that he drew on the at-mospheric conclusions he arrived at in these 36 disassembled folio pages for the vaporous background of the Mona Lisa.

He worked on a double sheet at a time, filling the four pages with related thoughts and



Detail from Leonardo folio, showing water currents and bridge.

sketches, on bubbles, siphons, dams, subma-rines and moonlight. There is even a design for a flood deviation canal on the Arno River unfortunately never realized. The separated folios with their red chalk doodlings allow for easier viewing than in their bound book form and offer the illusory intimacy of seeing Leonardo ai work.

After his death, the folios resurfaced in the clongings of the Milanese sculptor Guglielmo della Porta. They were recognized and bought, for a large sum, by the painter Giuseppe Ghezzi. He sold them in 1717 to the first Earl of

Leicester, in whose family they remained. In 265 years, they were shown publicly twice.

The folios might have been returned to Italy had it not been for the 1980 earthquake. Italy, short of funds, was unable to meet the \$5.8million bid of the American millionaire Armand Hammer when the Codex Leicester, as it was then called, was auctioned at Christie's in London. As the Codex Hammer, it has already been displayed in Los Angeles and Washington, and will go on to be shown in Paris, Edinburgh and Stockholm.

Also in the Palazzo Vecchio (until May 16)

Bruges, Materialism and Memling by Esther Garcia

RUGES, Belgium — Bruges' past is stronger than its present. Legends and history, heroes and anecdotes, the small city near the North Sea has them all. With the city girdled and crisscrossed by canals, the crystal windows of its ancient houses reflect a silvery, fine and hazy light. In the 15th century, before the canals that connected it to the sea silted over, Bruges was a center of trade. The Burgundian dukes held their court here, and here Philip the Good founded the Order of the Golden Fleece, the most exclusive chi-

Bruges' energy and power declined when its outlet to the sea was cut off by a series of misfortunes, and its wool trade was overwhelmed by energetic English competition. Its elegant Renaissance architecture and narrow streets today seem to be preserved, but the activity in them is mostly touristic. Like a more stylish Disneyland or Williamsburg, it has greater numbers of people looking on than actually living there.

valric club of its time, with a bit of wool as part of its emblem.

Still, Bruges' beauty and its treasures have their own vitality: the imposing Carilion Tower on the main square; the extravagant, Oriental-looking Church of Jerusalem; the Relic of the Holy Blood, which dates from the Second Crusade; and, uppermost, the Memling Collection, which is housed in the 12th-century Höpital Saint-Jean building.

Hans Memling was one of the artists who was attracted by the prosperity of Bruges. Wounded while fighting in France, he returned to Bruges in the late 15th century to be cured at the hospital. Grateful for the good care, he presented several paintings to the hospital, the nucleus of the present collection

The Memling Museum is tucked away in a wing of the rambling building, which was used as a hospital from 1188 to 1973 and which has become a national monument. There is a cool and somber approach to the museum, through high, vaulted halls lined with the modest works of anonymous Flemish masters. The impact of Memling's masterpieces is greater for their being in unassuming company and in a humble setting. The five works that make up the Memling Collection are all of major importance: "The Shrine of Si. Ursula," which depicts the Ursuline legend in six panels; the famous "Madonna of Martin van Nicuwenhove," which has traveled more than any other of his works; "Sybilla Sambo which has traveled indice than any other of the Work; Syulia saintetha," a portrait of a young woman; "The Adoration of the Magir" and,
finally, the work that is considered to be his masterpiece, a large triptych, "The Mystical Marriage of St. Catherine."

The commercial, bourgeois values of Flemish civilization, and its dis-

covery of the good things that trade could provide, produced a particular kind of art. Flemish realism reflects the involvement with material goods, and the first flush of optimism that comfort and prosperity brought about. Michelangelo described Flemish painting as: "The painting of stuffs — bricks and mortar, the grass of the fields, the shadows of trees, bridges and rivers with little figures here and there. They paint in

Flanders only to deceive the external eye."

The painting of "stuffs," that realism that Flemish painters brought to perfection, is at its height in Memling's work. But because of his genius, his realism does not "only deceive the external eye," it gives a concrete form to the spirit of his protagonists. The crushed patch of very on St. Catherine's element the worm edge of the brothle on the slipper of St. Catherine's sleeve, the worn edge of the buckle on the slipper of St. John's executioner, Mary's slightly pursed lips as she holds an apple out to her child — these are not virtuoso gestures but a delicate structure on which a larger reality rests. The accidental detail, rendered with precise and jewel-like clarity, allows Memling to erase the border between every day reality and the spiritual quality of the figures he portrays.



'The Mystical Marriage of St. Catherine," detail.

The angel in the central panel of "The Mystical Marriage of St. Catherine" is not an anonymous celestial creature. He is wearing a robe of exquisite brocade, his collar is slightly rumpled and there is a flush on one of his cheeks where he leaned against the harp he is playing. He has

been brought firmly into our own world.

Bruges' prosperity has ebbed, but its energy is still vividly present in the Memling Museum. The combination of high-mindedness and materialism that was exemplified by the Order of the Golden Fleece produced the highest expression of realistic art in Memling's works, a realism that translates abstract qualities into human dimensions.

The Memling Museum, in the Hôpital Saint-Jean, is open from 9 a.m. to

12:30 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Closed Monday morning.

The Old Art of Decorating Eggs

by Mavis Guinard

YON, Switzerland - Some wonder whether the chicken or the egg came first. In this little town, between Lausanne and Geneva, the accent is on the egg. It is being shown in every possible guise in the urreted eastle standing above the lake.

The egg—as a symbol of the mystery of creation—is found in most ancient civilizations whether Egyptian, Chinese or Inca. The Persians may have been the first to exchange red painted eggs in the spring and suil do. In Europe, the oldest painted egg was found in the fourth-century sarcophagus of a little girl in Germany. Early Christianity smoothly assimilated the pagan custom and gave it

another meaning as the symbol of resurrection. The habit of decorating and giving Easter eggs spread all over Europe. It was also, incidentally, a way of disposing of the eggs that had piled up during Lent, when it was forbidden to eat them.

In Ukraine and most of Central Europe, gaily colored eggs with geometric patterns seem almost magic. They are tossed onto the roof, into the hearth or the furrows for protection. Using a wax-and-dye technique, basketfuls are prepared by the entire family during Lent and blessed for

A Bavarian clergyman once composed a series of sermons just on the ways of decorating the orum pascale. In recent years this fine art has been enjoying an enthusiastic revival in Switzerland. Easter egg markets are held before Easter in Bern, St. Gall, Basel, Zurich and Nyon They are great places to watch artists' demonstrations, buy decorated

eggs or invest in a few empty shells to try your own thing.

From the ostrich to the canary, eggs come in one shape and many

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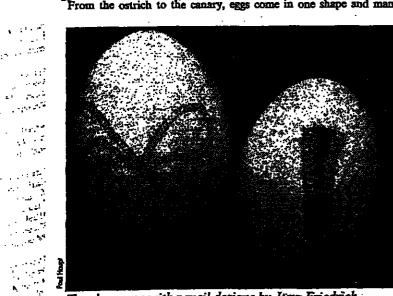
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Two hen eggs with pencil designs by Jurg Friedrich.

by Max Wykes-Joyce

ONDON - It is to the contin-

uing disgrace of the British Council, which is government-

funded to circulate our native cul-

ture beyond these shores, that no

exhibition has been arranged any-

where overseas for the quintessen-

The quality of the work avail-

able may be gauged from a show of 32 Major Paintings by L.S. Lowry (1887-1976) at the Crane

Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton

Several of the works are, of

course, the typical northern indus-

trial townscapes with the bustling,

stylized matchstick figures; but

also included are a number of

bleak moorland pictures; the

"Stone Circle, Cornwall": and

some of the magnificent gray-on-

gray sea pictures, fully the equal of the best Courbets on the same

The sea features also in New As-

pects: The Recent Work of Aart

tially English painter Lowry.

Road, S.W.3, to April 18.

London: Painting and Sculpture

greater sparkle and panache.

ways lively and witty, an even

David Remfry continues his

progress with more delightful in-

timist paintings, in this, his 18th one-man show, at the Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork Street, W.1, to

He takes as his principal theme

effervescent London teenage girls,

bedecked in the most recent up-to-

the-minute fashions; or relaxing in

their flowery kimonos and fluttery

housecoats, in sun-filled rooms, of-

ten furnished with intricately pat-

terned rugs, and jars of summer flowers on lacy tablecloths. These

are joyous, youthful paintings, in-

of Edward Burra's large waterco-

lors (a medium his chronic

sicknesses compelled him to use

and master in an unique way). Nevertheless, most of the dozen

paintings of his final year — Ed-ward Burra 1975-1976, at the Le-

fevre Gallery, 30 Bruton Street, W.1, have a resigned, ripe mellow-ness about them, rarely seen in the acidulous creations of his youth

and middle age. This is particularly true of "Scotney Castle Gardens" (1975) and "Sussex Landscape No. 2" (1976).

Harry Jackson is virtually

unique among artists, having start-

ed as an abstract expressionist and

Optimism was scarcely a feature

finitely optimistic.

sizes. Their soft ivory, beige, pale blue or green backgrounds lend themselves to painting staining or dyeing. Designs can be drawn, dappled, batiked, scratched or etched on the smooth surface. Straw, beads, felt or

is the exhibition Tapestries of the Sun King. Louis XIV, who commissioned these large works from the Gobelins factory between 1665

and 1680. They are usually housed at Ver-sailles and Fontainebleau, and this is the first

time they have been on loan outside France

The 16 tapestries have a historical link with Florence. Jean Lefebvre, who became director

of the Gobelins factory in 1662, was born here

since his father, Pierre, was supervisor of the tapestry works founded in 1545 by Cosimo I de' Medici.

Here, framed by the 16th-century frescoes of

Giorgio Vasari in the Salone dei Cinquecento

the tapestries strike a complementary symphony of color, line and subject: the triumphs of

the monarchy of Louis XIV played off those of

The exchange between the two cultures was

particularly strengthened when both Catherine and Maria de' Medici married French kings

and brought their entourages, and kitcher

staffs, with them to France. As any good Florentine will tell you, the Florentines taught the French not only how to make tapestries, but virtually everything, including how to cook.

the earlier republic of Florence.

ribbon can be glued on All it takes is lots of patience and ingenuity. From a pastime, Heidi Haupt-Battaglia of Bern has built up her collection of more than 2,000 eggs by attempting most of the old techniques herself, as well as buying unusual eggs from other artists. In Nyon, she shows them with related objects like antique egg cups, woven baskets, jewelry or pottery animals.

One traditional way to decorate an egg is to dye it, then scratch out a

design from the colored layer with a scalpel or a fine cutter. Monica Bietenholz, a Vaudois artist, uses this technique to turn out chicks, rabbits and hedgehogs. An intensely blue-eyed baby owl stares out of one

very dark egg.
Francisca Zimmerman, from Soleure, uses the same scratch technique to bring out cobwebs of lace against the finted shell. Some, like Vreni Messmer, are so used to covering eggs with wreaths of flowers they hardly glance at their busy hands as they chatter.

Many craftsmen are transferring forms of Swiss folk art to the egg.

Hansruedi Stuber usually paints furniture in St. Gall. He likes to paint romantic bouquets and landscapes or miniature portraits on the smallest eggs he can find. But his masterpiece seems to be a solemn procession of

eggs he can find. But his masterpiece seems to be a solerim procession of cows winding their way to summer pasture around a 7-inch ostrich egg. Ueli Hofer cuts out pastoral scenes in white paper, then glues the decoupage onto a dyed egg. The largest is set out by the naturally dark blue background of a nandu egg.

Many craftsmen have gone back to icons of traditional Easter symbols for their inspiration. Several other artists are trying to break with tradi-

Jürg Friedrich draws trompe l'oeil zippers and paper clips on his eggs. A young engineer from Zurich, Zwoboda, protects his designs with wax, then dips the shell in some acid far more biting than the usual vinegar or sauerkraut to obtain deeply etched designs on duck shells.

Ursula and Walter Fehr of Zurich pierce egg shells with a dentist's

drill to obtain their lacy patterns.

Not all decorating need be that difficult. The most important is to choose an egg from a young, contented ben. Mass-produced eggs have thin shells, old hens lay bumpy eggs. Experts puncture the shells and empty the egg by blowing out the contents. For the novice, it's easier to hard-boil the egg for an hour. The danger in the long run is that the dried yolk will harden like a marble and may break the shell when moved.

your will harden like a marble and may break the shell when moved.

Lovely colors come from natural dyes. When boiled, onion peel yields orange, cochineal hot pink and red, fern or spinach shades of green. Once steeped in the filtered color, eggs are cooled to the desired shade. They are then rinsed under cold water, dried and polished with a rind of bacon. In a recent book explaining 27 decorating techniques, Heidi Haupt says a patterned effect can be obtained by tying a scrap of printed material around the egg. Only the tied side may be blurred, the other will be clear. Roil for half an hour. be clear. Boil for half an hour.

You can also press a flower on the egg and tie a nylon stocking around it, and color it by boiling it in the dye. But the easiest trick of all is simply to bury your colored eggs in an anthill. The ants will decorate them for you by crisscrossing them with tracks of formic acid all over. They may also wonder where that egg came from.

Marché de l'Oeuf, Chateau de Nyon, 9-12 a.m. and 2-6 p.m. Until April

graduated through vast realistic American sculptor Robert Cronin. paintings to painted brouze sculp-

tures, some on a gigantic scale on tallic wire grids with timplate

pioneer, Western and Amerindian

oming - his horses act and move

as a cowpoke's horse moves; his

cowboys are not Hollywood, but

genuine range riders, and the Shoshone and Sioux are equally

As for painting the bronzes, his-

tory and tradition are on Jackson's

side — Egypt, Greece, Rome and Gothic Europe all polychromed

Bronzes feature in the opening

show of a new art-dealing partner-

ship, that of Robert Stoppenbach and François Delestre, 25 Cork

Street, W.I. Until April 30, the

Homage to A.A. Hébrard shows 28

works cast by the celebrated Pari-

sian bronze founder. The six artists

represented are Bourdelle, Car-

peaux, Dalou and Degas among the French, the Italian Rembrandt Bugatti and the Spaniard Richard

Guino, sometime Renoit assistant

Finally, at Gimpel fils, 30 Davies Street, W.1, to May 8, is the

delightful London debut of the

their statuary.

shapes attached, all oil-painted in

many delicate and happy colors.

Galleries in Paris: Themes, Variations, **Nature and Reality**

by Michael Gibson

DARIS — Adam Henein is an Egyptian artist who paints with earth pigments on papyrus. The works on show at the Galerie Paris, (50 rue de l'Université, Paris April 17) are mainh representational, except for a few done some years ago.

A sense of warmth and balance emanates from all of them, something at once gentle, solid and full of intimate delight. This is an artist of exceptional quality and a real nainter who has achieved that difficult goal of producing some au-thentic paintings that belong to the present day and yet convey a feeling of rightness that is beyond all the narrow scholastics of fashion.

Paul Chollet (Bar de l'Aventure, 53 rue Berthe, Paris 18, to April 20) has chosen to produce a sequence of 25 works that, taken as a whole, could be compared to the musical structure of theme and variation. Here the theme is simple and commonplace: a head of cabbage that sits large as life in its inarticulate plumpness toward the bottom of a tall sheet of drawing

The basic idea is a real challenge because cabbage is an imperfect roundness without the serenity of even the apple, an inarticulate, rus-tic "thisness" that just sits there like a smug parody of a rose. Chol-let takes this theme and tries it out in a variety of media and idioms, from nature study through collage to an iridescent transfiguration and the whole constitutes something of an inventory, not of the essence of a simple theme, but of the ways of orchestrating it.

"Pantheistic" is a word too easily applied to nature painters when one doesn't know what else to say. Rather pricey.

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expensive.

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or the south of France. Everything

appears more intense, more pres

ent and real in a somewhat

disquieting way, as though through

the effect of some erotic heighten

This in itself is an interesting

trait, because our age seems to be

rather witlessly convinced that the

closer one is to photography, the

closer one is to reality. Hartmann's work suggests that "reality" is not

in the fact itself, but in a form of

creative yearning that invests and transforms the fact.

It sounds vague and also vaguely cozy. Jacques Hartmann (Galerie Paris 7, to April 30) is an incisive painter and draftsman who could

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Hooping Record

record for hooping, keeping 75 of them aloft at once. The previous record-holder, Peter Hernandez, earned his title in 1979 by keeping 63 of them in simultaneous flutter. Knott's Berry Farm near Los Angeles. To tickle interest in the plas-

Wham-O Tries to Rekindle The Rage for Hula-Hoops

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Other Stock Markets

April 9,1982 (Closing prices in local currencies)

By James L. Rowe Jr. Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — If you Hula
Hooped in 1958, the Wham-O Manufacturing Co. hopes you'll do it again in 1982.

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The California manufacturer is trying hard to restart the Hula Hoop phenomenon. Hooping probably was the world's biggest, if most short-lived, fad back in the age of Eisenhower and Elvis Presley. It was born in early 1958 and was dead before Christmas. But not before about 100 million Hula

Hoops were sold. Wham-O, which also makes the Frisbee, brought back the hoop in 1967 and it has been a steady, although normally low-key, seller ever since. This year Wham-O launched a series of promotions designed to rekindle the average American's urge to gyrate with a 30-inch diameter plastic ring coursing around his or her middle, legs, arms or even neck.

On Wednesday, Californian Chico Johnson set a new world's The new world's record was set during a week of Hula-Hoopery at tic hoops. Wham-0 persuaded the

spring training. There was hooping at Daytona during spring break And Miss USA hooped to the de-light of attendees at New York's Toy Fair in February. Wham-O spokesman Goldy

Norton said the company does not envision a repetition of 1958. The hoops overnight became a worldwide craze, and even were banned in a few countries whose officials took offense at the pelvic gyrations needed to keep the hoop aloft. Despite 25 years of inflation, the

Hula Hoop remains a bargain. Norton said the hoops generally cost between \$2.50 and \$3 each today, compared with \$1.50 to \$2 in But Wham-O, encouraged by a

deluge of media inquiries that followed an Advertising Age story on the product last fall, decided that 1982 was ripe for renewed hoopla. The Hula Hoop seems to do best when times are tough and Americans decide to do something crazy, Mr. Norton said. In 1958, it was a recession. In 1967 it was the Viet-

"Now, times are tough again," he said.

Athens Pollution Alert

ATHENS — Emergency anti-pollution measures were in force again in Athens Friday to combat a poisonous cloud that has become an almost permanent feature in the

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Apache Obtains Bank of America Credit Line

SAN FRANCISCO - Bank of America has said it will lend Apache Corp. as much as \$180 million to finance lease-acquisition obligations under a joint venture for oil and gas exploration in the Gulf of Mexico. The bank said Thursday that Apache will be able to borrow the money over a period ending Dec. 31, 1985, initially at annual interest of 10

Funds for the loan will come from four major pension accounts handied by the bank's trust department. The funds are to receive an additional amount of interest equal to 3 percent of oil and gas revenues attributable to Apache's share of the venture through the year 2031. The financing is part of a new investment fund for employee-benefit plans, Bank of America said.

Nissan Profit Is Said to Show 5% Gain in Year

TOKYO — Nissan Motor is expected to report that operating profit in the year ended March 31 rose about 5 percent to 175 billion yen (\$704 million), securities sources said Friday. Sales climbed about 6 percent to

A Nissan spokesman declined to comment on last year's performance but said the estimate "is not a bad guess."

The sources said sales of completed vehicles in the year fell to about

2.56 million from 2.62 million because of import restrictions in the U.S. and Europe. Sales of unassembled vehicles rose to 226,000 from 190,000,

Honda Says Research Spending Hurt Net

TOKYO — Honda Motor said Friday that increased spending on re-search and marketing burt earnings in the fiscal year ended Feb. 28. A Honda spokesman told reporters that the need to apply rustproofing to cars exported to the ice-bound North American market also re-

The company said its unconsolidated earnings in the year fell 19.5 percent to 24.25 billion yen (\$97.6 million). Sales grew 15 percent to 1.345 trillion yen. Honda's consolidated results are expected to be announced in May.

Bigger Venezuelan Stake in U.S. Bank Cleared The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board has approved a Venezuelan company's effort to increase its ownership in Florida National

The Fed, in a letter made public Thursday, said C.A. Cavendes So ciedad Financiera could increase its holding in Florida National to 24.99 percent from 9.9 percent. The Jacksonville, Fla., bank holding company has been an acquisition target of both Chemical New York and Southeast Banking of Miami.

In its letter, the board also criticized Florida National about "allegations concerning control of shares, controlling influence and the adequacy of Cavendes' financial resources to undertake the proposed share acquisition." The Fed said it had "found no substantial evidence to

Canada Softens Stance On Foreign Oil Shares

By Andrew H. Malcolm New York Times Service

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TORONTO — The government, completing introduction of a package of energy legislation designed to reduce foreign ownership in Canada's oil industry, has softened the possible effects on foreign Apparently to calm critics, the

government has removed proposcases to force foreigners to sell their shares. The legislation would, however, allow Canadian oil companies to restrict foreign purchases

The original bill included provisions that would have allowed oil companies, with a two-thirds vote by shareholders, to force existing foreign shareholders to sell their shares to the company for a fair value above market price. But after discussions with concerned companies, an Energy Department official said, those amendments have been deleted as "no longer essen-

The eight new measures, all introduced in Parliament by the Liberal government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau in Ottawa this week, are pieces of a larger energy bill that provoked a parliamentary boycott by Conservatives

As part of a political settlement, the government agreed to break apart the bill, which is the major enabling legislation for the National Energy Program announced in 1980, and the Conservatives agreed that all the energy legislation would be disposed of by June 30. Previous legislation established some provisions of the energy program, including the government's right to take, with some compensation, a retroactive 25 percent interest in all oil and gas on federal

The government's goal is to inan owner oil and gas industry to at least 50 percent by 1990 from 35 percent now. The greatest effect is to fall

ernment designed a series of slid-ing tax and grant incentives for exploration and production. The greater a company's Canadian company with no Canadian ownership today to 80-percent grants in 1986 for a company with 76-percent Canadian ownership.

The government has remained "benevolently neutral," in the words of Andrew Treusch, an Energy Department official, on how companies increase their Canadian ownership. There are joint ven-tures, establishment of new, large-Canadian-owned subsidiaries "farm-ins," under which

Canadians assume foreign property leases and conduct the exploration and development in return for half the eventual revenues, if any.

Fokker Thriving in Hard Times For Manufacturers of Airplanes

AMSTERDAM - Fokker, which built fighter planes for the Red Baron in World War I, is displaying robust health in an industry suffering se-

رس زری

"We are doing quite well," Leo J.N. Steijn, an official at Fokker headquarters here, said almost apologetically. "In fact, the recession has helped us. In their efforts to save money, potential buyers are now more interested in our plane

Fokker production lines are busy turning out the twin-turboprop F-27 Friendship and its twin-jet sister ship, the F-28 Fellowship. Other work includes construction of parts, mainly wing sections, for Airbus Industrie's A300 and A310 jets and two British short-haul transports.

According to the company's latest figures, Fokker earned \$2.2 million on sales of nearly \$190 million in the first half of 1981. A year earlier, profit was \$4.47 million, but that was lower in proportion to sales than 1981's figure. The com-pany also was profitable in 1979 but had losses in the two previous years.

Stress on Civil Aviation

many's World War I ace - now consists mainly

a year from 12 since 1980. F-28s are coming off the line at the rate of 12 a year.

To handle the extra work, Fokker has boosted

Fokker is unhappy about one of the few hopeful signs in the civil aviation industry: declining

Mr. Steijn said aviation fuel was expected to cost about \$1.50 a gallon by the time the first MDF-100 was test-flown in 1985. "But now fuel costs have dropped to about \$1 a gallon, and no one knows what is going to happen to fuel prices in the next few years," he said. "This uncertainty

aircraft will be available until the late 1980s," Mr.

1969 and is designed for short and medium-length routes, has been less successful. Unlike the F-27, which reached its break-even point with the sale of the 125th plane, the F-28 has yet to become profitable after sales of 190 planes.

Fokker is one of the few large aircraft makers still entirely in private hands, though it has been rescued by government aid from time to time. The company bears the name of Anthony Fokker, the son of a Dutch East Indies coffee planter. The young Mr. Fokker decided to drop out of school to learn flying and aircraft construction shortly after the turn of the century.

Role in World Wars

He went to Germany, then a major center for the fledgling aviation industry. With a German army lieutenant as a partner, Mr. Fokker built his first plane, called the Spider because of its mass of wiring, in Baden-Baden in 1910. He later founded Fokker Aviation Co. in Berlin and built warplanes for the German air force.

His attempts to sell his planes to other coun-

tries failed, and he remained in Germany during the war, in which Holland was neutral.

After the war, Fokker reestablished his company near Amsterdam. At the outbreak of World War II, Fokker was on the Allied side, but when Holland was overrun by the Germans, the plant was forced to build, maintain and repair German

After the war, Fokker rebuilt its bomb-shattered facilities and served initially as a repair and maintenance plant for Allied aircraft. Later, it began the licensed manufacture of British, French and American warplanes, such as the U.S. F-104 Starfighter. The company also began developing planes of its own, including a widely used two-seat military trainer, but had no real success under its own name until it developed the F-27, which made its first test flight in November, 1955. Initial sales of the F-27 were discouraging and

the company seemed headed for demise. "We were in bad shape, until a man who knew nothing about the aircraft industry took over the company in 1979," Mr. Steijn said. He was Frans Swarttouw, 49, now chairman of

the Fokker board, a member of an old Rotterdam shipping family that had organized and built what became Europe's largest shipping container firm. The company, Mr. Steijn said, had become hidebound, and Mr. Swarttouw put his ignorance of the aircraft industry to good use by asking the

right questions.

The questions led to a massive reorganization of administration, sales and production that infused the company with what Mr. Steijn called a

GM Workers Narrowly Clear \$2.5 Billion in Concessions

DETROIT - The United Auto Workers union said Friday that its members narrowly ratified a twoand-one-half-year contract grant-ing \$2.5 billion in concessions to General Motors.

"It was a long struggle from Jan-uary," Owen Bieber, UAW vice president in charge of the union's GM department, said at a news

The official tally was 114,468 -

or 52 percent — in favor and 105,090 opposed.

"The closeness of the vote makes it clear that this was a very difficult and painful step for our LIAW CM members was a second UAW-GM members, yet one taken in an attempt to address our problems in these very troubled economic times," the UAW's pres-ident, Douglas Fraser, said. "Hopefully we'll go back to the bargaining table in 1984 to negoti-ate with a healthy industry in an expanding economy."

Toward Cooperation'

Alfred Warren Jr., GM's vice president, industrial relations, said: "This contract opens a new chapter in American labor relations and clearly signals a move for us in a new direction - away from confrontation and toward cooperation, away from our adversarial past and toward a new alliance aimed at maintaining a competi-tive leadership in our products and assuring job security for all our employees."
Discussing the closeness of the

vote, Mr. Fraser said some workers resented recent statements by GM's chairman, Roger Smith, who threatened in January to close plants if the UAW refused to accept the contract offer.

UAW leaders had strongly recommended approval of the accord.

saying it was the best the union could do in an economic recession. Bargaining between the UAW and GM began Jan. 11 but broke down Jan. 28 amid sharp disagreement. The talks resumed after GM announced plans to close seven plants and after indefinite layoffs

climbed to 150,000.

On March 1, Ford Motor and the UAW signed a contract granting the automaker \$1 billion in concessions. GM and the union reached a tentative accord March

21 after 37 consecutive hours of bargaining. While the Ford proposal passed

by a margin of nearly three to one, several union leaders at GM plants had said they did not expect that kind of approval for their contract. Ford and union officials attributed the large margin of approval to Ford's 1981 loss of \$1.06 billion.

The Profit Issue

GM reported a \$333-million profit last year, a point often noted by autoworkers opposed to conces-

Under the accord, which closely follows the one the UAW signed with Ford, GM's U.S. autoworkers are to give up nine annual paid personal holidays, defer their June, September and December cost-ofliving allowance increases and forfeit annual wage increases over the next 30 months. Analysts estimate the savings at \$2.5 billion.
In return, GM is to rescind four

announced plant closings, improve benefits for laid-off workers, offer profit sharing and agree to a two-year moratorium on plant closings related to the subcontracting of work to nonunion and overseas

Only a simple majority was needed for ratification, but leaders on both sides had hoped for overwhelming approval to signal a new spirit of cooperation. The results were the narrowest in recent memory and among the closest in the UAW's history.

Before the vote, dissidents apparently were spreading word that the contract would jeopardize retirement benefits, an allegation strongly denied by the UAW.

On Thursday, American Motors said it would resume contract talks with the UAW next week. The talks broke down two weeks ago, when the UAW said the company had not addressed the issue of "excessive" numbers of plant supervi-

The five major U.S. automakers reported that the number of auto workers on layoff without a recall date this week was 249,961, down 1.2 percent from last week. Temporary layoffs stood at 25,150, up

Car production this week was estimated to be down 37 percent from a year earlier. The companies built 94,311 autos this week, ac-cording to Ward's Automotive Re-

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U.S. Producer Prices Fell Again in March

WASHINGTON — U.S. producer prices fell at an annual rate

of 1.7 percent in March, matching February's decline and marking the first time since 1976 that the index has declined for two months in a row, the Labor Department said Friday.

Leading the March decline, which private economists said was

largely due to the recession, were falling prices for energy and food. The decline in energy prices was the sharpest in more than six The department's producer price

index for finished goods fell a sea-sonally adjusted 0.1 percent in March. The index rose 0.4 percent in January and 0.3 percent in De-

Energy prices in March fell 2.3 percent, the third straight monthly decline and the sharpest fall since the 2.9 percent of January, 1976. Food prices, which rose 0.5 percent in February, declined 0.2 percent last month.

Equipment Costs Rise Capital equipment costs rose 0.5 percent in March after falling in

February for the first time in nearly 10 years. Analysts both in and out of government had been predicting 1982

inflation of 6 percent to 7 percent, but after the recent reports some have adjusted their projections to as low as 4.5 percent. During the past five months, in-flation at the consumer level has

been at an annual rate of around 4 percent, a major improvement from 13 percent in 1979, 12 percent in 1980 and 9 percent in 1981. the Netherlands, Switzerland the Netherlands, Switzerland cent in 1980 and 9 percent in 1981.

Inflation has subsided during recessions before, however, only to rebound to even higher levels. Michael Evans, head of the

Washington forecasting firm of Evans Economics, said that while the improvement may not be per-manent, inflation "will at least remain in the 5-percent range through 1983." Wage Moderation Seen

Most of the recent improvement, Mr. Evans said, has been due to slower increases in the costs of oil, food and housing. As the economy recovers from the recession, inflation on these items is likely to quicken. But Mr. Evans said these increases are likely to be offset by a slower rise in wages. Lawrence Chimerine of Chase

Econometrics forecast inflation of around 7 percent this year, 6.8 per-cent in 1982 and 6.9 percent in Otto Eckstein of Data Re-

sources Inc. predicted that the na-tion's "core" inflation rate — the underlying rate not counting unusual spurts on individual items — will fall to 6.7 percent in 1983-84 from 9 percent in 1979-80.

Markets Closed

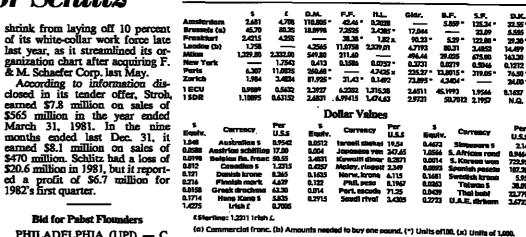
All financial markets were closed in the United States for Good Friday. Banks were open. U.S. mar-kets and banks will be open on Easter Monday.

Markets and banks were also

closed in Australia, Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, Hong Kong, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sin-

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 8/April 9, 1982, excluding bank service



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PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Eric Gabus will relinquish the post of Nestle's chief financial officer to join Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd. in London as deputy chairman in May. He will concentrate on developing international mergers and acquisitions business and other financial services for multinational corporations.

Salomon Brothers Internation-

al has appointed John G. Stimpson

as manager of the London head-

quarters office. He will report to Charles S. McVeigh 3d, managing

Michel Frappier has been named general director of J. Walter Thompson Brussels. Mr. Frappier was previously general direc-tor for the Montreal branch of the company and is on the board of Walter Thompson Canada.

Marc Vuillermet has been named president of the board of Midland Bank France. He replaces Herve de Carmoy, who remains on the board. Mr. de Carmoy, general manager of Midland Bank, is also president of the board of BCT Midland Bank and is responsible for Midland Bank in Europe.

Patrick Haizet has been appointed head of the International Division of the Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur. He succeeds Guy Raoul Duval, who has been named managing director of Crédit Commercial de France.

Jack S. Harrison has been named group director and deputy chairman of Du Pont de Nemours International in Geneva. Mr. Har-



rison previously was director of the finishes division of Du Pont. He succeeds Robert v.d. Luft who returns to the parent company in Delaware as general manager of the information systems depart-

J. Hulst has been appointed managing director of Ray-O-Vac Europe. He succeeds M.H. Wilfiams, who is retiring. Mr. Hulst previously was director of finance and administration.

Hertz has appointed Fredy M. Dellis vice president and general manager of Rent a Car, Hertz Enrope. He previously was division vice president of operations and will now be responsible for all aspects of the company's car rental

years. That would give the F-27, introduced into airline service in 1958, the longest production life of any commercial airliner ever built. The compa-By Harry Trimborn Los Angeles Times Service ny has sold 270 of the planes. The F-28, which has been in production since

Fokker is heavily dependent on the unsteady civil aviation industry. Military orders, a constant and dependable source of income for some airplane makers, account for only 16 percent of Fokker's sales. Its military work — fabled for its association with Manfred von Richthofen, Gerof final assembly of General Dynamics F-16 fighters for the Dutch and Norwegian air forces.

Production of the F-27 has been increased to 23

the work force at its four plants in the Netherlands to 9,600 from 7,500 in 1980.

fuel prices. The decline was a factor in the Februcancellation of a \$2-billion joint project with McDonnell Douglas to build a new 150-seat jet-liner, the MDF-100, whose chief attraction would have been fuel economy.

over fuel prices led to a drop of airline interest in Fokker is looking for another project. One possibility, Mr. Steijn said, is developing a plane with engines using propellers made of carbon fiber.
"But we don't think the technology for such an

In the meantime, Fokker plans to continue making the F-27 and F-28 for the next 10 to 15

U.S. Steel Corp. Freezes Sheet-Product Prices

By Jane Seaberry ngton Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. Steel for the rest of the year the published prices on all of its sheet-steel products, which have been badly battered by low demand and high

levels of imports. To accomplish its goal, the gov-A spokesman for the largest U.S. steelmaker called the action the first of its kind and said the company hoped it would help inviownership, the larger the benefit, gorate the economy. The company, from a 25-percent frontier-exploration grant on federal land for a plaints against foreign steelmakers, gorate the economy. The company, which recently filed trade comsaid it hoped its action would offset the effect of imports on

> The company also said it hoped its decision would "best permit our customers to plan their business

world as well as depressed sales in industries such as autos, homebuilding and appliances that use steel sheet. The sheet and strip products whose prices will be frozen constitute between 35 and 40 percent of U.S. Steel's annual shipments, the spokesman said. They are hot-rolled, cold-rolled, electrical and galvanized sheet and strip

The Commerce Department is investigating whether the steel-makers from nine countries have

expected to make its decision on in steel production around the may then decide whether the imports injured the domestic indus-

> imports last year accounted for 10.6 percent of hot-rolled sheet, 9.9 percent of cold-rolled sheet and 18.9 percent of galvanized sheet sold in the United States, an industry analyst said. Import penetration of all steel mill products was 19 percent.

Although the percentage of import penetration in the sheet prod-ucts was relatively small, that intrusion into the U.S. market was sold steel here at prices below their production costs or whether they were unfairly subsidized by their coupled with low demand, making it the most depressed part of the steel business, the analyst said.

Mr. Stroh, who declined to be

interviewed, has said that because

of marketing considerations the company was too big to survive as

just a regional brewer, despite its concentration in the Midwest. If

Stroh is to be successful, he has

said, it must be able to compete

nationally with the industry giants, Miller and Anheuser-Busch, which

together account for more than 50

percent of the market.
Stroh was founded in 1850 by

Bernhard Stroh, the great-grandfa-

ther of the current president, and

is the largest family-owned compa-ny in the industry. It survived the Prohibition era by switching to ice

Members of the Stroh family are

much in evidence in the company; Peter Stroh's uncle, John W. Stroh

Sr., continues as chairman and the

younger Mr. Stroh's brothers Gari and Eric hold executive positions. Two members of the fifth genera-

tion of the family are in lower-level

Despite the private ownership and presence of family members in

management, Stron is given good

marks for management. "It's one

of the better-run medium-size

cream, which it still makes.

managerial jobs.

have in recent months been offer-The steel industry has been plather of the cases covering 90 percent of steel industry between the cases covering 90 percent of steel instead of the weak cause of the world-wide increases the cases covering 90 percent of steel instead of the weak demand, the analyst said. The U.S. Steel spokesman would

not disclose what prices the company charged. U.S. Steel's action will tend to stabilize prices for prospective cus-

tomers, the analyst said. Inventories of manufacturers who use steel have been low, the analyst said, be-cause they tend "to buy hand to mouth" because of price fluctuations and the uncertainty of the The U.S. Steel spokesman said

he did not know whether the freeze would continue through 1983. "That's strictly a market influence

According to information dis-closed in its tender offer, Stroh,

earned \$7.8 million on sales of

\$565 million in the year ended March 31, 1981. In the nine

months ended last Dec. 31, it

carned \$8.1 million on sales of \$470 million. Schlitz had a loss of

\$20.6 million in 1981, but it report-

ed a profit of \$6.7 million for 1982's first quarter.

Bid for Pabst Flounders

PHILADELPHIA (UPI) - C

Schmidt & Sons has said that its bid to acquire Pabst Brewing of Milwankee is all but dead.

Schmidt has offered to buy Pabst stock at \$20.50 a share, but

officials of the Philadelphia com-

pany said Thursday that Pabst im-properly attempted to influence

one of Schmidt's major sources of

financing. They also charged Pabst officials ignored Schmidt's Wednesday deadline for an agree-

"Under these circumstances, Schmidt has concluded that, be-

cause the present Pabst manage-

ment is totally committed to main-

taming Pabst as an independent

company, Pabst's present management is not and has not been will-

ment to be reached.

Stroh Aims for Big Time With Bid for Schlitz

By John Holusha New York Times Service

DETROIT - When Peter W. Stroh, president and chief executive officer of Stroh Brewery, graduated from Princeton University in 1951, he wanted to do something adventurous, so he signed up with the Central Intelligence Agency.

A traffic accident cut short his cloak-and-dagger career, but his training has probably proved use-ful in the takeover wars he has be-

to head the family company.

Privately owned Stroh -- seeking control of Jos. Schlitz Brewing, a larger, publicly traded corpora-tion — said Thursday that preliminary results indicated it had so far been tendered 15.75 million shares, or 54 percent of Schlitz's stock. Stroh is seeking 19.74 million shares, or 67 percent, at \$16 apiece. Schlitz closed on the New

come involved in as the sixth Stroh

York Stock Exchange Thursday at \$15.37. up \$2.50. Antitrust Question

In another development Thursday, a federal judge distrissed an attempt by Schlitz to block the offer on antitrust grounds. Schlitz

said it will appeal the ruling. The antitrust question is important because both companies are major beer producers. An earlier offer for Schlitz, by G. Heileman Brewing was blocked by federal antitrust officials last fall. The Heileman-Schlitz combination would have meant control of about 16 percent of the U.S. beer market; Stroh and Schlitz together would have about 13 percent. The two companies have been circling each other warlly for al-

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most a year, each apparently determined to be the surviving entity. In private discussions before Stroh would vault Stroh, which sold 14 shrink from laying off 10 percent million barrels of beer last year, of its white-collar work force late would vault Stroh, which sold nine last year, as it streamlined its ormade its offer, which expires April

23, both companies proposed to place in the U.S. beer industry. acquire the other.

A key development, according to public statements and some sources close to the events, was a secret meeting early this year be-tween some Stroh executives and representatives of a faction of the Uihlein family, which managed Schlitz until recently. The family owns more than 50 percent of the

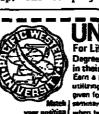
According to these sources, the faction, which controls 23 percent, indicated a willingness to sell its shares for \$15 each. Schlitz management, which was not told about the private discussions and is resisting Stroh's offer, called the meeting a "deceitful tactic."

Stroh's bid for Schlitz, beverage industry analysts say, is a bold attempt to increase production ca-pacity and to break out of its position as a regional brewer. "Stroh saw Schlitz as an opportunity to acquire new brewing capacity at a reasonable price and to

get some brands that still have a reasonable niche in the market," said Arthur Kirsch, an analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert. Mr. Kirsch said new plants cost between \$70 and \$80 a barrel of productive capacity. If Stroh's of-fer succeeds, he said, the company would get Schlitz' capacity for \$20

to \$25 a barrel. Perhaps more important, the ac-CAPITAL AVAILABLE

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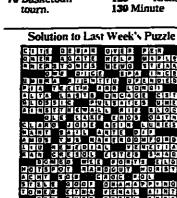
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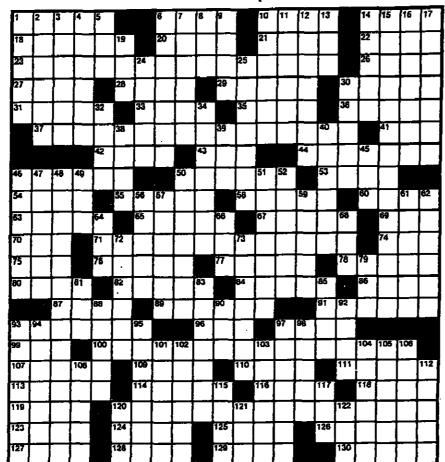
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BOOKS

RIVER OF DEATH By Alistair MacLean. 224 pp. \$14.95 Doubleday, Garden City, New York, N.Y. 11530.

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TIERE is a golden opportunity—
golden for someone, at any rate.
For about three times the price of a ticket to "Raiders of the Lost Ark" (which may or may not have been worth it), we are offered approximately one-third as much action, suspense, exotic scenery and romantic interest. And instead of technically expert cinematography, the medium is prose that ranges from mediocre to bad.

"Raiders of the Lost Ark" may not have been much, once you got past the gee-whiz visual effects, but at least it had the grace to make fun of itself occasionally. Like that problematic film epic, "River of Death" features Nazis, hidden treasure, travel to exotoric travel to exotoric management of the contract of the contract of the Lost of ic, dangerous places and a hero who is so flawlessly capable as to defy all credibility. It also offers spectacular threats and a fast-moving series of ca-tastrophes so vividly visual that you

can almost feel the cameras moving in

for a close-up;

See a lost city hidden for centuries in the rain forests of Brazil! Ride with an intrepid party of explorers down the treacherous Rio da Morte, facing threats from cannibals, spiders, the dread anaconda and (what could we do without them?) the ever-present, ever-hungry piranha! Share the jolting ever-hungry piranha! Share the jolling suspense of a helicopter crash on an island teeming with alligators! Ride a hydrofoil down the rapids of the River of Death, over a waterfall and down, down, down into the swirling waters below! Share the agony of prisoners in a dungeon, knowing that they must die at dawn! Toy to mess who is must die at dawn! Try to guess who is who on this incredible journey, and what they are seeking in this

treacherous jungle!
You will have to do it, of course, without the benefits of a big screen, vivid color, brilliant special effects or stereophonic Dolby sound — at least for the moment. Eventually, perhaps, someone will make the movie that is obviously the ultimate objective of this latest novel by the author of "The Guns of Navarone," "Ice Station Zebra," "Where Eagles Dare" and more than a dozen other thrillers. Until then, you are advised to wait. Although it has some good moments (mostly near the beginning), this ma-terial will not be fit for human consumption until it has been processed onto film because what Alistair MacLean has written is not a novel



of unsuspected history) being swept

Joseph McLellan is a columnist and critic for The Washington Post.

Reviewed by Joseph McLellan

but a scenario, leaving to some future directors, actors and cameramen the job of making the material real, vital and interesting.

He has given them a good many in-teresting technical challenges, but he has also imposed on them some se-rious problems. There is, for instance, the curious fact that everyone of any real importance in the book is travel under a false or secret identity. One of these can make a fine coup de théâtre if the truth is revealed dramatically at the proper moment. But a half-dozen of them, piled one on top of another, require of the reader an effort something like reading a phone directory in another alphabet.

His style doesn't help much, either. It often reads like a translation from an obscure and convoluted foreign language. Consider, for example, this passage, where a group of people have just seen the first aerial photos of an ancient lost city hidden away in the

They knew they had seen some-thing that no white man, with the ex-ception of John Hamilton and his helicopter pilot, had ever seen before, something, perhaps, that no one had over seen for generations, maybe even for centuries. They were hard people, tough people, cynical people, people who counted value only in the terms of core people and in the terms. of cost, people conditioned to dis-believe, almost automatically, the evidence of their own eyes. But there is yet to be born a man or woman the atavistic depths of whose soul cannot be touched by that one questing finger that will not be denied, that primitive ancestral awe inseparable from watching the veil of unsuspected history being swept aside."

It is practically an anthology of in-felicities: the sweeping universal statement ("no white man ...") with the quick demurrer (well, not very many); the curious air of fuzzy impressiveness hovering between "ever," "perhaps" and "maybe," the slight upward kurch toward infinity in the step from "generations" to "centu-ries"; the brass-tacks description of a room full of tough guys in that tortu-ous sentence where "people" occurs five times in 30 words, even bumping into itself once with only a comma as '*C a buffer. And finally, there is the superbly muddled statement about the questing finger in the atavistic depths and the veil of unsuspected history, where the thing seen (the veil) seems to be confused with the thing being hidden behind it (history), and the thing revealed (history) becomes syn-tactically a part of the thing (the veil

In our degenerate age, such a Rube Goldberg structure of words can sometimes pass (among the inattentive) for "fine writing," perhaps because it uses such exotic structures as when the structure is the state of the structure as the structure as the structure as the structure of the structure as the structure of subordinate clauses. It is not; it is the writing of a man in a hurry to get his day's quota of words on the page so that he can go off to his golf, or what-ever he considers really important. It is the work of a man who knows that the literary style does not really matter because his work's ultimate destination is a nonliterary form with lights, cameras and action. And it is all the more pitiful because it comes from a man who has sometimes produced readable if not distinguished



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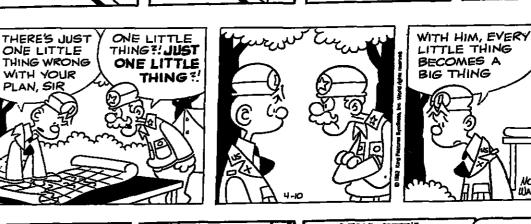
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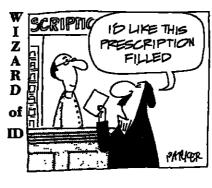












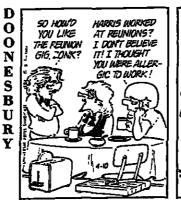








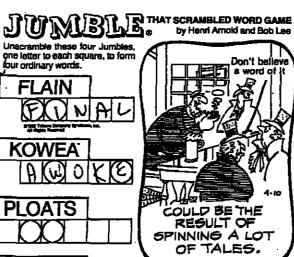












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Hubie Brooks, the Mets' third baseman, went to his knees Thursday to grab a liner by Mike Schmidt, getting pitcher Randy Jones out of a jam in the first inning. The Mets beat the Phils, 7-2.

Mets, Jones Find the Sun in Philly

Vew York Times Service PHILADELPHIA --- Here in the warm-weather port of the Eastern Divison, the sun was shining on the New York Mets.

Never again will people be able to make Philadelphia jokes so recklessly. For the Mets — a team trying to crawl out of its personal Ice Age — Philadelphia turned out to be a health spa.

The Mets have won eight straight opening games, but they needed a ball park that wasn't encrusted in ice. Only a few hours down the turnoike from the dismal Siberian specter of New York,

California then added three insur-

Jones, who beat the Angels in

Foli to score as Ferguson moved to

Major League

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

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ther club.

are in first place and the Phillies are in last, even if, as Pete Rose him last year when he won only put it, "the wrong guys beat us." would give him a good chance.

One of the "wrong guys" was Randy Jones, a pitcher trying to save his career. Jones got well in the balmy 21-mile-per-hour south-ern breezes of Philadelphia and pitched six innings of four-hit, one-run baseball to earn a 7-2 opening game victory.

Jones was supposed to be the Mets' second pitcher in the early rotation, but Manager George Bamberger let him move ahead of Pat Zachry in the delayed opener because it was Jones' day to pitch.
"I was tickled pink," Jones said.

Angels Finally Beat A's, 8-6, throwing in nasty weather in the first week of the season. Tim Leary After 5½ Hours, 16 Innings might have done it in Chicago year ago. Philadelphia is not that type of town. Randy Jones, 32 years old and five full seasons rescored two 16th-inning runs on a OAKLAND. Calif. — Doug De-Cinces led off the 16th inning by greeting reliever Jeff Jones with his run-scoring groundout by Dwayne moved from the Cy Young Award, found his sinker ball in the tropics of South Philadelphia.

thought Joe Torre had given up on

one game and lost eight. He was

right. Over the winter, Jones ran

and dieted and hoped Bamberger

The Met players may have had

their private opinion of Jones, too.

John Steams, the catcher who is

known to harbor opinions, did not

watch Jones warm up Thursday. When Stearns began handling him

in the first imning, the catcher was

"Off a table," Stearns said later.

"Not one time have I ever seen him like that. The ball just

dropped off the table. Sinker, sink-

er, sinker, sinker, sinker. That's all

Some pitchers ruin their arms

second home run of the game, and Murphy "From the first pitch on," Stearns raved, "the ball was break-The A's threatened in the 15th, ance runs as the Angels scored an when Wayne Gross singled to right 8-6 triumph Thursday over the after one out and went to second ing at the knees, sinking at the corner. I was more than pleasantly Oakland A's. The game lasted five when Joe Rudi dropped a soft sinsurprised. He's had a bunch of off hours and 31 minutes, the longest gle to left. Dave Lopes worked the years, but this year he came in shape because he knew this was a baseball game ever played by ei-count to 3-1 but then bounced into an inning-ending double play. key year for him.'

got easier after that.

the sunny seats behind first base, it

Twins 4, Mariners 1 In Minneapolis, Gary Gaetti

Tom Underwood, who yielded just homered for the third time this one hit and struck out nine in 61/3 season, drove in two runs and innings of brilliant relief. Descored three times to give Minnesota a 4-1 victory over Seattle. BASEBALL ROUNDUP Gaetti, seven for 10 at the plate, opened the second inning with a Cinces hit Jones' 1-1 pitch deep over the left-field fence to snap a homer off Gene Nelson, the losing pitcher. Gaetti scored the next two 4-4 tie. After Tim Foli and Joe Minnesota runs following walks as Jesus Vega, the designated hitter, drove him in both times with sin-Ferguson had one-out singles, Rick Burleson drew a walk on an attempted double steal. But rookie gles, in the fourth and sixth inncatcher Bob Kearney threw the ball into center field, permitting

Astros 1, Cardinals 0

In the National League, at third. Fred Lynn followed with a Houston, pinch runner Dickie Thon scored from third base on a sacrifice fly. The Angels added their final run when Burleson fielding error by second baseman moved to second on a balk and Tom Herr in the eighth inning as Houston beat St. Louis, 1-0. Bob scored on Rod Carew's single.

The victory went to Luis Sanchez, the fifth California pitcher, Knepper gave up only four hits and struck out five in eight innings for the victory. Dave Smith pitched the ninth inning for his first save. who held Oakland to two hits over the final three innings. Oakland

Art Howe led off the eighth for the Astros with a double into right-center off the St. Louis starter and center off the St. Louis starter and loser, Joaquin Andujar. Thon came in to run for Howe, and Craig Reynolds bunted him to third. Deany Walling was called to hit for Knepper, and, with the Cardinal infield drawn in, he hit a sharp grounder that struck Herr in the chest and caromed into the infield.

NBA Standings



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(1). Mannesetz, Goetti (3).
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(14) and Boone. Persysten (11): Koough,
Underwood (9), Jones (16). Owethinko (16) and
Kearney, Wi—Sonchez. 1-0. L—J.Jones, 1-1.
HR3—Colfronto, DeCinces 2 (7).
1-1. G—Andujer, 9-1. 7-Circles first peace in extend Therestoy's Results Seattle 17, Sen Disco 11s (OT) (Williams 41, Shelton 19; Chambers 33, Brooks 21). Portland 18, Phoenix 104 (Gross 17, Passen 17, Barles 14; Adams 24, Johnson 22). Basion 110, New York 186 (Maxwell 22, Bird 19; Lucas 14, Westphal 14, Wolster 15).

Texas of New York, postponed, cold. Coveland at Aliverbian, postponed, incl Yorgetta of Detroit postponed inclement

NATIONAL LEAGUE

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Coriton, Brusstor (7), Reed (8), Former (9) and
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Philosobohio, Moddex (1).

Andular, Sutter (8) and Parter; Knesper, Smith (9) and Ashby, W.—Knesper, Montreal of Pithsburgh, postpaned, cald.

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Dave Teytor, left wise, had asreed to sign a six-

Transactions

BASEBALL

Nordiques Prevail Over Canadiens; Series Even at 1-1

MONTREAL - Pierre Aubry scored at 2:30 of the final period Thursday night to give the Quebec Nordiques their third goal in a 3-2 triumph over the Montreal Canadiens. The victory evened the bestof-five National Hockey League playoff series at one game each. The Nordique goaltender, Dan Bouchard, turned back 33 shots by the Canadiens, while Quebec ac-

رسيري

complished its victory with only 17 shots of its own. The triumph was the first for the Nordiques at the Montreal Forum.

NHL PLAYOFFS

They had played nine games here previously since entering the NHL three years ago. Games 3 and 4 are scheduled for Saturday and Sunday night in Quebec City, where the Canadiens

Aubry, a 21-year-old center who had only 10 regular-season goals, provided the Nordiques with the winning margin after he collected Alain Cote's rebound at the Cana-

diens' doorstep and pushed the puck past Rick Warnsley, the Montreal goalie.

Pat Hickey opened the scoring for Quebec with the first of two Nordique shots in the first period. Hickey, stationed at the edge of the crease, tipped a shot by Marian Stastny past Wamsley on a power play at 4:46.

Guy Lafleur scored his first goal of the playoffs 26 seconds into the middle period, digging the puck out of a scramble in front of Bouchard during a power play and fir-ing a wrist shot into the net to tie the score, 1-1.

Chris Nilan gave the Canadiens a 2-1 advantage at 7:20 of the second period, accepting a pass from linemate Craig Laughlin and slapping the puck past Bouchard. The Nordiques tied it at 9:43 as Cote carried the puck over the Montreal blueline and surprised Warnsley with a slapshot from a wide angle to the left corner of the

Quebec played without winger Peter Stastny, who on Wednesday suffered a kidney injury that will keep him on the sidelines for the rest of the playoffs.

Islanders 7, Penguins 2

At Uniondale, N.Y., Stefan Persson helped set up two goals in a four-goal first period as the New York Islanders beat Pittsburgh, 7-2, and took a 2-0 lead in the series. Mike Bossy, Wayne Merrick, Butch Goring and Brent Sutter all scored in the first period for the

Bruins 7, Sabres 3

Even though the ball was break-At Boston, Barry Pederson ing, Jones was in trouble right away, with a walk and a single. But of playoff records to lead Boston he got Gary Matthews to hit a over Buffalo, 7-3, for a 2-0 lead in ground-ball double play, and he the series. Pederson, who had 44 got Mike Schmidt to smash a line goals in the regular season, scored drive directly at Hubie Brooks. It all his goals in the second period got easier after that. "Fun, that's the word I was to the NHL playoff records for thinking of," Jones said later. Just most goals and points in one perihaving a baseball game was fun. od. Outside, the wind swirled, but in

Rangers 7, Flyers 3 At New York, Mikko Leinonen

Caulkins Swims to 37th Title To Pass Weissmuller's Mark



GAINESVILLE, Fla. - Tracy Caulkins became the most success ful American swimmer ever Thursday night when she surpassed Johnny Weissmaller by winning her 37th national title. Caulkins, a 19-year-old student

at the University of Florida, won the 400-yard individual medley at the U.S. Swimming Short Course Championships for her 37th major victory since 1977. Weissmuller, who went from swimming to fame as a movie star, captured 36 titles between 1921 and 1928.

"It says a lot for women in sports that I broke a man's record," Caulkins said. "Women's swimming is really improving and I hope this helps. I've always wanted to be one of the best swimmers in the world."

Caulkins, swimming for her hometown Nashville Aquatic Chib, won the 400-yard medley in 4 minutes, 11.75 seconds. That was well off her 1981 U.S. record time 4:13.16 of Polly Winde and the 4:16.89 of Patty Gavin.

NFL Told to Provide Players With Selected Financial Data

From Agency Dispatches WASHINGTON — The general counsel for the National Labor union data pertaining to players salaries and other player costs. He did, however, uphold the right of the league to withhold revenue figures, particularly the money amounts in contracts between the NFL and the three major televi-

sion networks.
While the NFL Players Association hailed the ruling as a major triumph in its effort to pry financial information from the league, Jack Donlan, executive director of the NFL Management Council. said it was not a victory at all because the revenue information was what the union wanted most "It's a ruling that did not come

to us unexpected," Donlan said,

"and we're happy that the board reaffirmed the fact that the players

council is not entitled to our finan-Lubbers informed the NFLPA

Relations Board, William Lubbers, has ruled that the National Football League has for five years illegally withheld from the players' cil for "unlawfully refusing to provide bargaining information" to the union. The league has the option of providing the NFLPA with that information or requesting a hearing before an administrative

law judge.

Under Lubbers' ruling, the
NFLPA would have access to: all workmen's compensation and any other financial benefits to players.

set an NHL playoff record with six assists and Ron Duguay, Don Maloney and Robbie Ftorek scored consecutive power-play goals to lead the New York Rangers past Philadelphia, 7-3, tying the series at a game apiece.

Black Hawks 5, North Stars 3

At Bloomington, Minn., Toru Lysiak scored twice as Chicago edged Minnesota, 5-3, and took a 2-0 lead in the series. Lysiak secured the victory with 18 seconds left when he sent a clearing shot all the way down the ice and into an open net. The Black Hawks, behind the outstanding goaltending of Murray Bannerman, won both games on the North Stars' home

At Winnipeg, Manitoba, Paul MacLean scored twice during a surge of five consecutive Winnipeg goals, and Dale Hawerchuk collected four assists to power the Jets to 5-2 victory over St. Louis, tying their series at one game each. Oilers 3, Kings 2 At Edmonton, Alberta, Wayne Gretzky scored on a 45-foot slapshot at 6:20 of the sudden-

death overtime period to give Edmonton a 3-2 victory over Los Augeles and even the series at one

game each. Gretzky set up the tying goal at 15:06 of the third period. Canacks 2. Flames 1 At Vancouver, British Columbia, Dave (Tiger) Williams scored from close range 14:20 into the ex-

tra period to give Vanconver a 2-1 triumph over Calgary and a 2-0 se-ries advantage. The victory moved the Canneks to within one game of advancing to the quarterfinals for the first time in the history of the

MONTE CARLO — Guillermo Vilas and José-Luis Clerc both posted straight set victories Friday in the Monte Carlo Open tennis tournament

Vilas, the No. 2 seed, defeated Pablo Arraya, 6-I, 6-1. Clerc, seed-ed third, advanced with a 6-0, 6-3 defeat of Manual Orantes.

Vilas and Clerc, both from Argentina, were to meet for the 10th time of their careers in the semifi-

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he waited in the cold to hit an approach shot in the Masters.

Vilas, Clerc Reach Monte Carlo Semifinals nals Saturday. Vilas has won six of Vilas, 29, needed only 75 min-

in New York in January.

Ivan Lendl, the top seed, was to play Yannick Noah in the other

Clerc, 23 years old and ranked ry over Orantes with two consecutive aces after a disputed line call disrupted play for more than five

his previous nine encounters with utes to eliminate Arraya, a 20-Clerc, the last time at the Masters year-old Peruvian. Arraya, who was beaten by Björn Borg in a qualifying match, had entered the tournament on a lucky-loser's tick-

"I certainly learned a lot," said fifth in the world, sealed his victo- Arraya, who turned pro only a year ago. "It's just a great experience to play people like Vilas and Borg, who were only newspaper photos to me back home.

Nicklaus Ahead by 3 Strokes **In Masters**

From Agency Dispositive AUGUSTA, Ga. — Jack Nicklans capitalized Friday on an overnight rain delay in the Masters golf tournament by chalking up three birdies over the final seven holes to post a 3-under-par 69 and surge into a three-stroke lead after the first round.

Nicklaus, 42 years old, was the only player in the clubhouse with a sub-par round. "You've got to be fortunate to get off to the right beat," he said after completing his

He was even-par through 11 holes Thursday when a torrential rainstorm forced an end to play for the remainder of the day. But when the first round re-

sumed at 7:30 a.m. Friday, Nicklaus quickly birdied the par-3 12th to move to the top of the leader board. He went further ahead with another birdie 2 at No. 16, and padded his lead with a birdie 3 on the closing bole.

Nicklaus finished the round three strokes ahead of Fuzzy Zoeller, the 1979 Masters champion, and Jack Renner. Six players were tied for third at

1-over-par 73. Two of them, Seve Ballesteros, the 1980 Masters champion, and David Graham completed the first round Friday. The others were Gay Brewer, Peter Oosterhuis, Greg Norman and Morris Hatalsky.

Palmer Cards a 75

Mark Hayes and Ben Crenshaw were among eight players with 74s, while nine players were at 3-overpar 75, including Lee Trevino, Dan Edwards and Arnold Palmer. Seven were at 76, and Tom Watson, the defending champion, was one of eight players at 77

Nicklans has won the Masters five times, but he has not won a tournament since 1980, when he took both the U.S. Open and PGA championships.
"I was amazed at the condition of the golf course" Nicklaus said

Friday. "The greens were absolutely like glass. They were twice as fast as they were last night."

The weather Friday morning was cloudy and 42 degrees Fahrenheit (6 Celsius), and a raw

chill remained in the air. But by midday the sun had come out, and officials were hoping that the en-tire field could finish the second round by sundown.

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Withdrawal Pains

WASHINGTON — If there cits, followed by soaring interest rates, followed by Truesdale." effect from Reaganomics, it has been the crocodile tears of bankers and savings and loan managers who claim they are being creamed by high interest rates.

What most of them won't admit is that there are too many banks and S&Ls in the

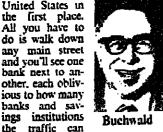
United States in the first place. All you have to do is walk down any main street and you'll see one bank next to another, each oblivious to how many banks and savings institutions

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"The trouble with the banking said Dartmouth, a business." down-and-out banker, "is that dur-ing the roaring '50s and '60s every-one and his brother went into it. It was a time when everyone else and his brother also went into the housing and commercial building business, and everyone and his sister became real estate agents.

"The people who didn't know anything about banking made loans to the people who didn't know anything about building, and for awhile everyone considered themselves financial wizards. The word was out on the street that if you wanted to become J.P. Morgan all you had to do was find an empty ground-floor location and open a bank or an S&L. It was easier to get a charter for a bank than it was to get a driver's license. and before you knew it the nation was covered wall to wall with

"Banks and S&Ls went all out to attract depositors. First they gave away Green Stamps. Then they offered dishes, heating pads, coffee grinders and electric toast-

"As the competition got tougher

"Who's Truesdale?" I asked.

"He came up with a brainstorm and started the money fund business. He opened up a tiny office on the 30th floor of the Woolworth Building and began offering peo-ple 15 percent on their money in-stead of five. Except for rent he had no overhead, and no employees. He didn't even have to put in a closed-circuit television system to watch his customers.

"People started taking their money out of banks and S&Ls and sending it to Truesdale. The gunslingers on Wall Street followed suit and soon there were as many money funds in the country as there were banks.

"At this moment the government had to go out and start borrowing money from the public to make up its deficits, and they had to pay as much interest as the money funds to make their notes attractive.

So between the money funds and the U.S. Treasury, the banks and S&Ls couldn't compete for anyone's savings."

"That's a sad story," I said.

"What makes it even sadder is that when the interest rates went sky high, and the building industry went belly up, the banks and S&Ls were stuck with 612-percent loans to everyone and his brother. No one could afford to borrow money for new housing, and the banks couldn't carry home owners and developers at the old mortgage

"To make matters worse every stockbroker and his brother are going into the banking business, and soon the department stores will be in it and supermarkets will open branches and eventually a bank will have as much relevance to a town as a railroad station."

"I guess we won't see more banks and S&Ls opening in such a climate," I said.
"That's the funny part of it.

Even now, every time you see a new building go up, the ground floor is always reserved for another

robber Willie Sutton said: 'That's where the money is."

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Deya Marshall's Tintinnabulation

International Herald Tribune

DARIS - In the 17th century there was a bell ringer who held four handbells and attached two to his hat and two to his feet, becoming, with eight bells, an ambulatory octave. "I would like one day to do that," Deya Marshall said.

But Mrs. Marshall doesn't wear a hat, nor has she bells on her toes. Unable to be a one-man band, she has founded the Deya Marshall Ensemble of five bell ringers - two American, one British, two French - who concernize in France where handbells are almost unknown.

"They transport us to another world," wrote the newspaper L'Ouest Parisienne, and another suburban paper proclaimed itself immediately conquered. The group performed last month in Paris and on April 17 and 18 will be in the cathedral town of Albi to help ring in the carillon there, which has been augmented to two octaves. In August they will play in Denmark, their first foreign en-

Folksy Resonance

The ensemble emits an ensorcelling sound, like a ghostly reminder of Christmasses past. The program at the Paris concert included Purcell, Bach, Satie and Poulenc. Deya Marshall also likes Bartók. "I am the only one to play Bartók," she says.

Handbells have a rather folksy resonance connected with maypoles and Fifth Avenue

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Santa Clauses. Deya Marshall takes them extremely seriously.

"I want to do it as a musical thing, not as an extracurricular activity," she said. She took a course in harmony last year and won first prize.

There is, however, one restraint on Deya Marshall's musical ambitions: the sound of the bells. You don't really get enough bass. It is, I

hate the word, a tinkly sound." Dutch bells are least tinkly - the other leading types of bell are British and American - and so they are Deya Marshall's fa-

Dutch bells have a very strong minor third. Early music, which has fifths, sounds best on Dutch bells. They have a rich, strong sound. At Christmas, I always play the douze coups de mimat on Dutch bells English and American bells have a clearer sound. Dutch bells are like church bells, Eng-

lish and American bells sound like a music box. American bells have a very brilliant sound at the top, English bells are silvery. American bells have a clapper where you can get soft, medium or hard." American bells also have plastic handles. Deya Marshall, an American who was

named after a Majorcan village, rang her first bell while an acting student at Bennington College in Vermont. "I graduated to a piece I wrote because it's a Bennington tradition to

The Stradivarius of bellmakers is the firm of Whitechapel in London, which has a twoyear waiting list. Through careful collecting Deya Marshall now owns four and a half oc-

"It sounds ludicrous but we tried a brass quintet," Deya Marshall said. "Most of the time we couldn't hear ourselves." Handbell ringers get calluses along the insides of their

Handbells probably began when founders gave ringers of tower belis smaller models to practice with. There is one handbell group in Germany, lots in England, where there is a magazine called The Ringing World, and, says Deya Marshall, thousands in the United States, which has a magazine called Over-The English magazine tells what a good

time was had by all. The American is rather serious and technical. In America there is such a thing as solo ringing. I heard it last summer. They are accompanied by a piano. It sounds pretty bad. They also do mass ringing. I once played with 130 people. That's an experience. It has nothing to do with what I

"In America they play a lot of hymn mu-sic. In England it's 'The Bells of St. Mary's' — they love that — and 'My Grandfather's

Clock. No one plays Bartók. Renaissance music adapts best to hand-bells, Deya Marshall says. She uses music written for piano, and occasionally harp and guitar. One problem with handbells is you cannot practice alone except by humming as you shake your bells.

34-Bell Piece

The biggest piece her ensemble plays calls for 34 bells, which are laid on a table and seized by the players, each responsible for six or seven notes, as they need them. Sometimes they are accompanied by flutists or a tam-

While many handbell players use a personal system of notation, Deya Marshall uses traditional staves and clefs. "I invented a pizzicato," she says. "I am the only one to do

She has also trained her own group. It takes a beginner at least two months to catch on, she says, and while she prefers English and American students because they have at least seen handbells before, the problem with foreigners is that they tend to leave France. So she has taken on French ringers. "The French don't know what it is, they're scared," she says. Actually, the two French men in her ensemble look terribly brave.

"A lot of the skill lies in coordination and rhythm. You don't play a melodic line, you are a melodic line," Deya Marshall says. She puts as much body English into bell ringing as the late Willie Hoppe did into billiards. The secret of successful bell ringing she firmly states, is teamwork and a spirit of co-operation. "There are no first violins in bell

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Japanese Woman to Lead PEOPLE: Japanese w oman L. Everest Winter Assault

the first attempt on Mount Everest from the Tibetan side in winter. It will be led by Takahashi Tsuko, a Japanese woman, the Chinese news agency said. The Japanese team will make the attempt on the world's highest peak from the north wall between October, 1983, and February, 1984.

Martin S. Ackerman, the former owner of the Saturday Evening Post, must pay his ex-wife \$1,097,000 for breach of a 1971 divorce agreement, a U.S. federal appeals court has ruled in upholding a British court judgment. The ruling defeated a series of maneuvers by Ackerman, who sought to block enforcement of the British judgment on a legal techni-cality involving the mistaken dismissal by a court clerk of a California suit by his ex-wife, Frances. The dispute stemmed from a 1971 divorce agreement... Country singer Lynn Anderson has been granted a divorce from her milliongranted a divorce from her million-aire husband in a settlement that gave her custody of their two chil-dren. The 34-year-old singer, whose biggest hit was the Gram-my-winning "I Never Promised You a Rose Garden," also was granted a legal experation from her granted a legal separation from her husband, Harold H. Stream III. Anderson's attorney said the di-vorce and separation were granted simultaneously since the couple "did not wish to prolong the matter and wanted to dispose of the case in an amicable manner for the sake of the children."

The late Harold Uris, a Manhattan building tycoon, bequeathed \$5 million to Lenox Hill Hospital in Manhattan to establish a psy-chiatric wing. Uris' will, admitted for probate in Surrogate's Court, in Manhattan, disposes of an es-tate worth "in excess of \$100 mil-Uris died March 28 at the age of 76 in Palm Beach, Fla. The will sets aside \$8 million in trust funds for his three daughters. Eleven individuals each received bequests of \$600,000. The remainder of the estate was left to his wife,

Back on April 19, 1782, after the shooting had stopped in the American Revolution, John Adams was accepted as a United States envoy by the Netherlands, which thus became the first country to grant of-ficial recognition to United States independence. And so it is only fit-ting that on April 19, Queen

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TUESDAYS

in the SHT Classified Section

China has granted permission for Beatrix of the Netherlands will visit the White House to open a yearlong celebration of 200 years of Dutch-American friendship. Britain's Prince Phillip, husband of Queen Elizabeth, will visit Seattle next weekend to fly a new Boeing jetliner, company officials said. The prince, an avid flyer, will tour the Boeing Co.'s 757 plant April 18 and possibly fly one of the newgeneration twinjet aircrafts, a Booing spokesman said

No. 30.837

Prudence Porretta, 26, a coal merchant's wife and mother of three children, has been chosen as this year's Lady Godiva for the city of Coventry's annual carnival on June 12. Mrs. Porretta, selected from 20 beauty queens, models and other contestants, will ride the six-mile route wearing only a seethrough body stocking and long wig, city council officials said. Lady Godiva's naked ride through the central England city originates with Godiva, wife of Leofric, Lord of Coventry, who lived around the years 1040-1080. According to legend, she appealed to her husband to abolish the oppressive taxes. He said he would if she rode naked through the marketplace, which she did, covered only by her long

Sir William Walton, doyen of British composers, is in "stable condition in a London hospital, after an exhausting two weeks cele-brating his 80th birthday. Sir William was admitted to St. Thomas's Hospital following musical festivi-ties across Britain to mark his birthday on March 29.

The American Academy in Rome, an international center for advanced study in the fine arts and humanities, has elected an investment banker, John W. Hyland Jr., chairman of its board of trustees. Hyland replaces Walker O. Cain. senior partner in the architectural firm of Cain, Farrell & Bell, who will remain on the board. Hyland, vice chairman of Warburg Paribas Becker Inc., the international investment banking concern, is the first board chairman in the 88-year history of the American Academy in Rome to be elected from the corporate sector, rather than arts and letters. Rome Prize winners who have studied and worked under auspices of the academy include William Styron, Samuel Barber, Lukas Foss, Aaron Copland, Robert Penn Warren, Thornton Wilder and Mary McCarthy.

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